

A TRUE

Hit. 7. 1679. 11

NARRATIVE

OF THE

Horrid PLOT

AND

CONSPIRACY

OF THE

POPISH PARTY

A gainst the LIFE of

His Sacred Majesty,

THE

GOVERNMENT,

AND THE

Protestant Religion:

With a List of such Noblemen, Gentlemen and others, as were the Conspirators: And the Head-Officers both Civil and Military that were to Effect it.

Published by the Order of the Right honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled. Humbly Presented to His Most Excellent Majesty.

By TITUS OATES, D. D.

Reprinted at Dublin, by Benjamin Took and John Crook Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty; And are to be sold by Mary Crook at his Majesties Printing-House in St. James's-Row, MDCLXXIX.

NARRATIVE
 OF THE
 HONOURABLE
 AND
 CONSUL
 OF THE
 POPISH PARTY
 His Sacred Majesty
 THE
 GOVERNMENT
 AND THE
 Protestant Religion:

1440-07

With a List of such Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. who were
 taken: And the High Office was then delivered to the said
 Published by the Order of the King & presented to the Lords Spiritual & Temporal
 in the Parliament of Great-Britain, by the said William Mordaunt, Esq.
 BY THE SONS OF THE
 Printed at London, by Benjamin Toole and John Cross, Printers to the King's Most Ex-
 cellent Majesty: And are to be had by the City of London, at his Majesty's Printing-House in
 St. John's-Row, MDCCXXIX.

T O
HIS SACRED MAJESTY
CHARLES the II.

By the GRACE of GOD
OF GREAT-BRITAIN, *France and Ireland*
K I N G

Defender of the FAITH,

G R E A T S I R,



HIS Narrative of the present Horrid Plot against Your Majesty and Government, which was first heard, & narrowly discussed before Your Sacred Majesty and Council, and afterwards by Both Houses of Parliament, with universal assent to the power of Truth herein, is at last to appear abroad, for the satisfaction of these Nations, and *Europe* perhaps, touching the mystery and consequence of such Designs. I hope I have good equity on my side, to presume to dedicate the same to Your Royal Name and Patronage, and to no other; because I am well assured, both the *rise and progress* thereof, hath wholly sprung from an inbred indelible love and loyalty to Your Majesty and Kingdoms. as its *support and success* to be owing (under Gods extraordinary and miraculous appearance for his people in its defence) to Your Majesties Gracious pardon of several human frailties in the management.

Great and many are the Arts and Hoverings that have been, and may yet be used in vain both at home and abroad, to suppress and traduce the Evidence, by those who are more zealous and industrious not to be thought or

suspected, rather than really not to be very Traytors and Rebels against their King and Country; whose many past Treasons and Encroachments upon several Princes, for these last Thousand years in the World, will prove their inclinations for future, whereof there are as many tragical instances against Your Majesties own Family and Person, within fresh memory (and to be made out by new proofs out of their own mouths and Records, if need) as against any other of Gods Anointing and Appointment.

Your Grandfather King *James*, though he escaped their Powder, is well known not to have escaped their Poyson. Your other Grandfather, *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, was base'y and villainously stabbed in the Heart, which he had designed and bequeathed after his death unto them, notwithstanding all the Indulgences and Immunities that the heart of man could wish or desire, which he had granted them in his life. Who besides *these*, were the first Authors and contrivers of the late unnatural War, by their known diabolical art of inflaming Parties and Passions against each other, and of Your Royal Fathers unspeakable Sufferings and barbarous Usage? It was *these* that brought Him to His end, and flourished Swords, and triumphed over his dead Body, whom they durst not approach when living. What shall I say of Him who then cried out, *Now is the Enemy of God and of his Church fallen*? I believe Your Majesty hath been well-informed of the Trayterous Executioners, but hardly at all of the *Putney*-Projectors, who were in most, if not all the Councils that contrived his ruine. What broke the *Uxbridge*-Treaty, but the *Romish* Interest and Policy? Who continued to baffle all designs of peace and settlement to this Nation, and prosperity to Your Majesties Family, but those Incendiaries? It may not be inconvenient to remind with what zeal and interest they did perswade the *Scots* in 1650, to impose that upon Your Majesty which Your Royal Law hath forbidden others; for the effecting whereof, some Thousands of pounds were spent and given by them. After Your Majesties escape at *Worcester*, how did they, above all men, endeavour to betray and sacrifice Your Majesty into the hands of Your Enemies? And who was it that was to pay the Thousand pound promised for Your being discovered and taken, but Father *Joseph Simmonds*, and Father *Carleton Compton*, both Jesuits? It's true, that one or two of the *Romish* perswasion, amongst many Loyal and faithful Protestants, male and female, might then have contributed to Your Majesties deliverance. But have not such been well lessened and reproached, and called Fools by their own party for this grain of Loyalty, more owing to their *English* Blood than *Romish* Principles?

The Popish Lord is not forgotten, or unknown, who brought a Petition to the late Regicides and Usurpers, signed by about Five hundred principal Papists in *England*; wherein was promised upon condition of a Toleration of the

the Popish Religion here by a Law, their joint resolution to abjure and exclude the Family of the *Stuarts* for ever, from their undoubted right to the Crown, Who more disheartned the Loyalty and patience of your best Subjects, than their confident Scriblers *White* and others? And *Milton* was a known frequenter of a Popish Club. Who more forward to set up *Cromwell*, and to put the Crown of our Kings upon his head, than they? Give me leave to tell Your Majesty, that his new-fangled Government was contrived by a Popish Priest, and *Lambert*, a Papist for above these Thirty years. Who betrayed Your Majesties Secrets and Councils during your Exile, but they, even the *Benedictine* Monks, whereof a whole Convent was maintained with a large Annuity by the late Usurper for such use and purpose? And he * that was caught and executed by Your Majesty's Justice for such Treachery, was of the same Red-Letter, and had Masses sung for him after his death, as an usual Reward and Plaister. After Your Majesties escape from *England*, what promises did they make to *Cromwell*, to perswade the *French* King for Your banishment out of *France*? and what interest they made use of in order thereunto, can be made appear to their disgrace. I shall leave it to Your Majesty to call to mind their usage of Your Royal Person when in *Flanders*: And a Noble Peer surviving, is able to speak aloud what was there intended against You, to prevent Your Majesty from Your right to Reign over us. The present Relation upon Oath, and most true to a tittle, and Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey's* usage, is sufficient to convince all unbiassed Judges, how little they have flagg'd or degenerated from their wonted hellish Principles and Natures.

How little therefore the Criminals concerned in this Plot deserve from Your Majesty, the World will better judg, if they will but consider how graciously Your Majesty hath dealt with them, and connived at them, while the rigour of the Law was let loose upon Your other dissenting Subjects, who yet continued more quiet and loyal under their Pressures and Provocations, than these under Favours and Caresses. Hath not Your Majesty hazarded the hearts and affections of Your best Subjects, and much of Royal Honour, in appearing for the late Indulgence with frustration, to win and oblige, if possible; these everlasting holy Cut-throats?

But what Arguments of Clemency and Grace can perswade them to be true to their Natural, who profess Allegiance out of Conscience to a Foreign contrary Sovereign? Or how can Your Majesty expect Truth and Sincerity, where Treasons and Lyes are virtues and merits? They are by an orderly Conspiracy wholly governed by Priests, their Priests by their Bishops, and their Bishops by their Popes; the sum of whose Religion, or ungodly Ambition rather, or that which we call *Popery*, consists, in a word, in an Antichristian

pretence of a Fifth Monarchical Sovereignty over all the Kings and Princes of *Christendom*, as is of late irrefragably demonstrated by the Right Reverend and Learned Bishop of *Lincoln*; yea in an higher Usurpation upon Christs eternal and peculiar Sovereignty over mens hearts and judgments, as is likewise evinced by another worthy Pen and Sufferer, in his *Treasure of the right Sovereign of the heart*. They therefore that brutishly and traitorously surrender their Souls over into implicit slavery to an Impostor, what Allegiance can they reserve inviolable with all sober and true Christians, either to King, or Christ, or Conscience?

I question not, Great Sir, but that he in whose hands are the hearts of Princes, will in time fully convince Your Majesty of all their unworthy principles and practices, and of my integrity too; how strange soever some open or secret *Rapists*, whom time also may discover, have endeavoured to represent me. Till that time I commit my Cause to the most Righteous and All-seeing Judge, with a resolution to persevere through his assistance in my truth and testimony, against all discouragements or terrors; or blandishments either, to the last gasp.

And next to Christ and the Truth, I shall with the utmost of breath and Power, according to my Oath and Duty, in what place and station soever I am, endeavour to be found ever Loyal and true to Your Majesty in all Your Rights and Honours, as all good Subjects and Christians ought, and as I find this Noble and Loyal Parliament are resolved to be to an hair, or an expression; and therefore cannot forbear to pray to God out of my sincerity and zeal for publick Peace and Concord between King and People, That seeing Your Majesty must highly trust some or other for Your necessary ease and help, that God would put it into Your Majesties heart more to trust and rely upon Your Two Houses of Parliament (who will be most true to Your Laws, and consequently both to You & Your people) than to any single Minister or Ministers whatsoever, unaccountably, who may pretend to more Loyalty, or more comply with any humour, or human frailty of Your Majesties, but are not true friends either to Your Majesty, or their Country, or themselves therein; but erect and prefer an Imperial *Paramount* self-end, or Lust, before all; which Your Majesty by their Art must be brought unworthily to serve and promote, to publick disturbance always, and the confusion of themselves and their posterity, most an end, by Gods just vengeance.

It's a false suggestion which such Tempters use, That a King that rules by *Will*, is more Great, or Glorious, or Strong, than a King that rules by *Law*. The quality of the Retinue best proves the State of the Lord; the one being but a King of Slaves, while the other, like God, is a King of Kings and hearts.

No

No Prince was ever more absolute to have what he wished, than Queen Elizabeth, who wished for nothing more than the Subjects Rights and Welfare.

Your Majesty being so often marked out for destruction by these Conspirators, is, and ought to be as great a proof and demonstration to Your people, That the *Papists* themselves hold You not their friend, as any Act of Parliament against Tongues; but especially Your generous Resentment and proportionable Royal Indignation against these Assassins of Your Person, and Destroyers of our Cities, Murderers of Your Subjects, Corrupters of Christianity, and Disturbers of Mankind.

But nothing will make Your Majesty so amiable and acceptable in the eyes of God and man, and Your Name and Memory blessed and Glorious for ever, as the Copying of the Laws of our Saviour in your Life, by a decent paternal Example before the Sons and Daughters of your People, to encrease the Fear of God in its consequences amongst us: it being the chief End and Work of all Supreme powers, To suppress Vice, and encourage Virtue amongst their Charge, according to St. Paul *Romans* the 13, which is best done abroad, when first and effectually begun at home in Your own House and Family, according to the same Apostle, 1 *Tim.* 3: by Banishing all Vicious livers, from Your presence and converse, and advancing the Virtuous in their stead: By the neglect of which principal part of their Royal Trust and Office, Princes depose themselves, as useless before God and their own Consciences, whatever may be their State or Glory in fact, and by human Laws and Power before men.

That Your Majesty therefore may long Live to be a great Asserter of Laws, of the Laws of Christ in Your own Soul, to Your eternal, of the good Laws of this Land, to the temporal high Peace & Felicity of Your Majesty and people, and abound in all the blessings of this and the other Life, Health, Grace, Wisdom, Wealth, Power and Victory over all Your Enemies and Temptations, shall be ever the study and Prayers of

Your Majesties Most Humble and most

Loyal Subject and Servant,

TITUS OATES.

Courteous Reader,

I Here present thee with a short Narrative, or Minutes till I may find an opportunity to put forth my larger Account and Journal; in which the whole mystery of this Hellish Plot shall be more fully laid open. It is true, I did not absolutely design this for the Press, had not the daily clamours of these execrable votaries for the Romish Interest stirred me up thereunto, by charging the Protestants with the horrid Design; and the indirect course of a Bookseller, who falsely and imperfectly presumed to Print the same, to my great wrong and detriment. It was presented to His Majesty the Thirteenth of August last, by the means and introduction of that worthy and honest Gentleman Mr. Christopher Kirkby; as likewise sworn upon Oath on the sixth of September following, before Sir Edmondbury Godfrey by myself; and the Twenty eighth of the same Month, before the Lords and others of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council: and the proceedings afterwards made upon the same, being sufficiently known, I shall not trouble thee with at present; but leave the whole to thy Candid consideration, taking my leave of thee at present, and will ever appear

Thy hearty Well-wisher and

Servant in Jesus Christ

April the 13th.
1679

TITUS OATES.

A True and exact Narrative of the *Horrid Plot* and *Conspiracy* of the *Popish Party* against the *Life of His Sacred Majesty*, the *Government*, and the *Protestant Religion*.

Imprimis.

Richard Strange, Provincial, John Keint, Basil Langworth, John Fenwick and Mr. Harcourt, Jesuits, did write a Treasonable Letter to one Father Suiman, an Irish Jesuit at Madrid, in the Kingdom of Spain, in which was contained their plotting and contriving a Rebellion in Scotland, of the Presbyterians against the Episcopal Government: In order to which they had employed one Matthew Wright, and William Morgan, and one Mr. Ireland to go & preach, under the notion of Presbyterians, and give the disaffected Scots, a true understanding of their sad state and condition, in which they were, by reason of the Episcopal Tyranny, exercised over them: and withall to tell them, they had now a fair opportunity to vindicate their liberty and Religion; and that it could be done by no other way but by the Sword; and that now the King was so addicted to his pleasures, that he would, and could take but little care in that concern. And in the said Letter it was expressed, that they had gotten an interest in His Royal Highness, but they would deal with him as they thought fit; and that they were resolved to use all means to weaken the King of England's interest, by informing his friends of his own intent to betray them into the hands of a Foreign power, to wit, to send them to fall by the Sword in the French King's Wars, against the Confederate Princes, which Letter bore date of April 19th. Old Style, 1677. and 29th. New Style.

Item II. That the persons above mentioned gave the Deponent Ten pounds to carry the said Letters to the said Father Suiman into the Kingdom of Spain to Madrid; the said Father Suiman being their Procurator General for the Kingdom of England and Ireland; and in order to which message, the Deponent embarked himself in the Ship called the *Biscay Merchant*, whereof Luke Reece was then Master to go for Bilbao, and there took Mules for Valladolid, but staying a day at Burgos in Spain, the Deponent broke up the said Letters, and found these Contents in the same.

Item III. That they of the Society of Jesus, in the English Seminary at St. Omers, sent a mission of twelve Students into the Kingdom of Spain, viz. eight to Valladolid, and four to Madrid, (there being English Colledges in both places) in order to study Philosophy and Divinity; which Missioners were sent by Richard Ashby, Richard Peters, Nicholas Blundell, and Charles Peters, as appeared by the patents of the several Missioners, by which they had power to demand admission in the respective Colledges to which they were sent, which Missioners were obliged by the Jesuits of the Colledges, to renounce their Allegiance to His Majesty of Great Britain, in the hearing of the Deponent; and those of Valladolid were taught by Daniel Armstrong, Jesuit, Minister of the English Colledge at Valladolid, that the said Oath of Allegiance is Heretical, Antichristian and Devilish; and that Charles Stuart the King of England is no lawful King, but comes of a tyrannous race, and that his Father was a Black Scotchman, and not King Charles the First; this was deli-

vered in a Sermon, Sept. 29. 1677, to the Students there, which Sermon the Deponent did hear, and in this Sermon the said *Daniel Armstrong* in plain words did say, that the King of England was a Bastard; now this *Daniel Armstrong* goeth in Spain by the name of *Joseph Mundford*, in Spanish P. *Joseph Montefortio*.

Item IV. That the said *Daniel Armstrong*, alias *Joseph Mundford*, did bring Letters from St. Omers to the English Colledge at Valladolid to the Fathers of that Colledge, written in Latine (they being Spaniards) in which it was expressed and related from the Fathers of St. Omers, that the Fathers of the Society in London had procured one Father *Beddingfield* to be Confessor to his Royal Highness, but if they saw his Royal Highness did not answer their expectations, they would dispose of him as they did intend to dispose of his Brother the King, which they hoped to effect within a year: Which Letters bore date June the 10th. 1677. and subscribed by *Richard Ashby*, alias *Thimbleby*, Rector of the English Seminary of the Society of Jesus at St. Omers, *Richard Peters*, Minister, *Edward Nevill*, Prefect of the Studies, *Charles Peters*, Prefect of the Sodality, *Thomas Fermor*, Prefect of Manners: Which Letters the Deponent saw, and read in the month of September at Valladolid in the Kingdom of Spain.

Item V. That Father *Suiman* above mentioned wrote to the English Colledge, to the Fathers there, that the King of England was poisoned to the great joy of the English Fathers, and that they would serve King *James* so, if he did not give them good assurance of bringing in of the Catholick Religion, and of rooting out Protestant Religion; this Letter bore date July 1. 1677. and was seen and read by the Deponent at Valladolid, in the month of July, near the latter end.

Item VI. That one Father *John Blake*, alias *Cross*, who went with the four Students to Madrid, did bring Letters from *Richard Strange*, Provincial of the Jesuits, and one Father *Gray* a Jesuit, and *John Keiner*, to Father *Suiman* above mentioned, in which was specified, that all diligence was used by the said *Richard Strange*, Father *Gray*, and *John Keiner*, to procure some persons to dispatch the King, and to put a period to his daies, which Letter bore date June 10th. 1677. *Stylo novo*. And now the Deponent being sent to Madrid in the month of August, read it in Father *Suiman's* Chamber, he shewing it also at the same time to *James* Archbishop of Tuam, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

Item VII. That the said Father *Suiman* received another Letter bearing date July the 20th. 1677. *Stylo novo*, from *Richard Strange*, Father *Gray*, *John Keiner*, *Basil Langworth*, *John Fenwick*, Father *Ireland*, and Father *Harcourt*, in which they did manifest, that they were very sorry for informing him, that he might assure himself that the business was done, their man *William* being faint-hearted, could not then do it, though he had fifteen hundred pounds promised him for his pains; of which Letters the English Missionaries were one by one informed; those at Madrid by *John Cross*, alias *Blake*, and those at Valladolid, by *Daniel Armstrong*, Jesuits, which Letter of the 20th. of July, the Deponent saw in the Chamber of the said *Suiman* at Madrid, at the same time when he saw the Letters of the 10th. of July, mentioned in the sixth paragraph or number.

Item VIII. That on the third of Novem. *Stylo novo*, Father *Pedro Jeronymo de Corduba*, Provincial of the Jesuits in New-Castle, did write to *Richard Strange*, & *John Keiner*, that if the business of dispatching the King of England could be effected, they should have ten thousand pound for their pains, which Letter the deponent brought from Valladolid to Bilbao, and embarked in a ship within five daies after his arrival thither, and in five daies more arrived at a little Town near Exeter, and in six daies more came to London, and delivered the

the Letter to *Richard Strange*, and when opened, it was written in Latin, and read by the said *Strange*; and he said, that all means should be used to answer Father *Pedro's* expectation. And in the Letter to *Strange*, was one enclosed to this *Keines*, by the name of *Juan de Neoporto de la Compania de Jesus*, which Letter the said *Keines* offered the deponent to read, but being written in Spanish, the Deponent did not well understand the Letter, and could make but little of it by reason of the Spanish abbreviations; therefore the said *Strange* did give the deponent the Letter directed to himself, saying, he thought the deponent did understand Latin better than Spanish; so that the deponent read the said letter, and in it the Contents above-mentioned: and the said *Strange* being then ill upon *Keines* his bed, said, that he hoped God would strengthen honest *William's* heart to do his work. Now this honest *William* is a Servant to the society in London. This *Strange* did then lye at one Mrs. *Saunders* house, a part of *Wildhouse* in *Wildstreet*, where the deponent heard this discourse from the said *Strange* and *Keines*.

Item IX. That the said *Richard Strange* & *John Keines*, *Basil Langworth*, Father *Harcourt*, *John Fenwick* Father *Ireland*, Father *Gray*, Father *Jennison*, Father *Saunders*, and Father *Ecclesdon*, did write a Letter, and Subscribed it, and sent it to St. Omers to *Richard Ashby*, Rector of the English Seminary there; in which he and the Rest of the Fathers were given to understand that the King was altogether given to his pleasures, and that they had an intent to procure one to stab him at his Court of *Whitehall*; & if that could not be conveniently done, they would employ one of his Physicians to poison him; for which work they had ten thousand pounds in the hands of one *Worsly*, a Goldsmith in London; which money was procured for them by one Father *Leshee*, a French Jesuit, and confessor to the French King; which Letter the deponent saw and read, and saw it subscribed by the persons above-mentioned, and carried it to St. Omers. He went to Dover by Coach, a place in which was taken up for him by the said *William* their servant, whose name indeed is *John Groves*. The Letter that the deponent carried bore date the beginning of December, old Style.

Item X. That Letters were inclosed in this Letter aforementioned to the said *Leshee*, in which thanks was given him by the said Fathers that had subscribed the said Letter to *Richard Ashby*, for his great charity to them, and his Care for the propagating the Catholick Religion; and that all means should be used to destroy the opposers of it, both root and branch; which Letters bore date either the sixth or the seventh of December, and the deponent carried them inclosed in those of *Richard Ashby* to St. Omers, and from St. Omers to Paris, and delivered them into the hands of the said Father *Leshee*, about the 18th. of December, as near as the deponent can Remember.

Item XI. That other Letters bearing date December the 12th. 1677. were sent from *Richard Strange*, & others of the society in London, to those of the Society in the English seminary at St. Omers, & in them Letters were enclosed to Father *Leshee*, in which they told him that they had stirred up the Presbyterians in Scotland to a Rebellion; & that twenty thousand would be in Arms, if that his Majesty of France would break with the King of England; & that a way also was made for the French King's landing an Army in Ireland; And further, that the Irish Catholicks were ready to rise; in order to which there were forty thousand black Bills provided to furnish the Irish souldiers withall: Which Letters were subscribed by *Richard Strange*, *John Keines*, and *John Fenwick*, and the outside Letter directed to *Richard Ashby*, Rector; which Letter was shewed to the deponent at his return from Paris to St. Omers by the said *Richard*.

were carried by an especial Messenger to the said Father *Lesbie*, for which the said messenger had ten Patacoons or Royals of eight, as the said *Ashby* informed the deponent: And the said Messenger was a Drummer, in the Town of *St. Omers*.

Item XII. That another Packet bearing date *December* the 18th. 1677. in which was specified that the Father General of the Society of *Jesus* had written from *Rome*, and had removed *Richard Strange* from being Provincial, and had conferred the Provincialship upon *Thomas White*, alias *VWhitebread*; and the said *Thomas VWhitebread* ordered, that one Father *George Coniers* should preach on *St. Thomas of Canterbury's* day, in the Sodality Church, in the *English* Seminary, against the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; and that he should exhort the Fathers to stand by the Provincial, who would be as zealous to promote the bringing in of Catholick Religion into *England*, as ever his predecessor was; and would not leave one stone unturned to promote the same: Which said Letter was directed to, and received by *Richard Ashby*, and communicated by him to the deponent about the 24th. day of *December*.

Item XIII. That in another packet bearing dated *December* the 26th. it was ordered by *Thomas VWhitebread*, *Richard Strange*, *John Keines*, *Basil Langworth*, *John Fenwick*, *Father Gray*, *Father Harcourt Senior*, *Father Harcourt Junior*, *Father Micho*, *Father Bennifield*, *Father Ireland*, *Father Blundell*, *Father Jennison*, and some others of the Society, that Father *Lesbie* should be written unto by *Richard Ashby*, and the Fathers of *St. Omers*, and informed that the Fathers before-mentioned had met together to contrive the Advancement of the design of the happy disposal of His Majesty of Great Britain, and of His Royal Highness, if he should not appear to answer their expectations. But the former giving no hopes at all, they would endeavour his dispatch with all speed that might be, that he might not hinder their designs in bringing in Catholick Religion. And if they could not find an opportunity to take him from his Kingdom, they would soon take this Kingdom from him; which letter the deponent saw in the hands of *Richard Ashby*, and desired to read it, but the said *Richard* would read it to him in his Chamber on *January* 2.

Item XIV. That in the said Letters of *Decemb.* 26. it was specified, that *Richard Nicholas Blundell*, was constituted by Patent from the Provincial, to be Ordinary at *Newgate*, to go and visit the condemned Prisoners, and to reduce them to the Catholick Faith and Religion, and to catechize some Youth in the City of *London*; and every day in the week he hath his several places where he teacheth the Youth Treasonable and Mutinous Doctrines against the Interest and Person of His Sacred Majesty, and giveth certain sums of money to their Parents (if poor) to encourage them to send their Children to be thus instructed: which passage was contained in the aforesaid Letters, and afterwards practised in *London*.

Item XV. That another Packet came to *Rich. Ashby* to *S. Omers*, from *Thom. White*, *John Keines*, and others of the Society of *Jesus* in *London*; in which Letters, from them and others, were enclosed Letters to Father *Thomas Stapleton* Procurator at *Brussels*, to persuade the Father Confessor of *Duke de Villa Hermosa*; to inform, that His Majesty of Great Britain did not intend to assist his Majesty of *Spain*, but to stand a looker on till he was ruined by the French King, which Letter, being not sealed, was seen and heard read by *Richard Ashby* then Rector of *Saint Omers*; in which it was further ordered, that if the said Father Confessor should not be ready to comply with the said *Stapleton*, that messengers should be forthwith sent to Father *Swiman* at *Madrid*, to inform his Majesty of

shop of *Tuam* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, now at the Court at *Madrid*, that he the said *Swiman*, and he the said Arch-Bishop might jointly give an account to the King of *Spain* of the motion made or to be made to the said Father Confessor of Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, and also to advise the Spanish King to seize the Estates of the English Merchants in the several Factories in his Dominions; for that they had endeavoured to transport their Estates, & did transport them to *England*, which would tend highly to the prejudice of the Kingdom of *Spain*, and for the confirmation thereof they procured Letters from one *Fonseca*, sometimes an Agent in *London*, to attest the same, to which the said *Fonseca* willingly condescended, and sent his Letter to *Sr. Omers*, to be sent to the Court of *Spain*, that the Fathers might give their approbation; which Letter was long, and large attestations therein made against the Merchants resident in their several Factories, concerning the matter of Fact beforementioned, and also other Letters to *Daniel Armstrong* at *Valledolid*, and to *John Cross* at *Madrid*, in the which they were ordered to confirm this affirmation made or to be made by the Fathers in *England*, and of the English Seminary at *Sr. Omers*, and of the said *Stapleton*, together with that of the said *Fonseca*, the above mentioned Spanish Agent, who now liveth at *Bruges* in *Flanders*. All which Letters bore date the 1. or 2. of *January* 1678. *Stilo novo*, and all of them the Deponent saw at *Saint Omers*; and in the two Letters to those two Fathers in *Spain*, viz. *Daniel Armstrong* and *John Cross*, was contained an especial Order that the former, if he could not go to *Madrid*, should send his attestations to *Don Juan* of *Austria*, for the carrying on of which two hundred pounds sterling was transmitted by Bills of Exchange to the said Father *Swiman* and the said English Fathers.

Item XVI. That when the Letters came from *England* about the business aforementioned to *Saint Omers*, *Edward Nevil* and *Thomas Fermor*, did say, that they would not let this Black Bastard go to his grave in peace (meaning the King of *England*) for that he had cheated them so often, and that now they were resolved to be served for no more. But the Deponent standing by, said, what if the Duke should prove slippery! They both replied, his passport was ready when ever he should appear to fail them. These words were heard by the Deponent on the third of *January* in the afternoon, in the Library of the Jesuits of *Saint Omers*.

Item XVII. That on the fourth of *January*, 1678. *Stilo novo*, Letters were sent by *Richard Ashby*, *Edward Hall*, *Edward Nevil*, *Charles Peters*, *Michael Constable*, *William Butby*, *James Juxon*, and *Thomas Fermor*, Jesuits of the English Seminary at *Saint Omers*, as also *Francis Williams* Rector of *Watson*, and master of the Novices there, *Sir John Warner* Baronet alias *Clare*, *Father Sanchez* alias *Ditchling*, to the Father Confessor of the Emperours Majesty, to advise the Emperours Majesty, that His Majesty of Great Britain had treacherously plotted the ruine of the Confederates, especially of the German Empire, and of his Catholick Princes under him, and had under hand stirred up the *Hungarian Rebels* against his Imperial Majesty and found them money to go on with their Rebellion, and that his design was not to keep any alliance, with his Imperial Majesty, but only in shew, that he might advance his Nephew the Prince of *Orange* and make him absolute and therefore, prayed that the States of *Holland* might be acquainted with it. Which Letter was seen and perused by the Deponent, it being written in Latine, all which Letters were sent away by a Lay-Brother that was a Dutch-man, and when these Letters were sending a way, one of the Lay-Brothers, whose name was *George*, did say; That the Prince of *Orange*, was more fit to rob an Orchard than to be General of an Army.

Item XVIII. That Letters bearing date *January* the first, 1678. *Stylo Novo*, arrived at *Saint Omers*, *January* the 20th. from *Talbot* Arch-bishop of *Dublin*, wherein it was expressed, that the Fathers of the Society in *Ireland*, were very vigilant to prepare the people to arise, for the defence of their Liberty and Religion, and to recover their Estates, and that if the Parliament that was to sit in *England*, should joyn with the King in declaring War again^t *France*, that a place should be open to receive the French Kings Army in *Ireland*, when his most Christian Majestie should think fit to land one there: And in the Letter he adviled the Fathers of *Saint Omers* to advertise Father *Leshee* of the same, and other Jesuits that had an interest in the French King: And that his Majestie of Great *Brittain*, was brought to that pass that if any Male-content amongst them should not prove true to their design his Maj^{stie} would never give ear to their information, and therefore prayed them to be dilligent, for now was the time or never: which Letter the Deponent saw and read, and in order to the Fathers compliance with the Letter of the said Arch-Bishop, they dispatched away letters to Father *Leshee* to *Paris*; and appointed *Edward Nevil* and *William Busby*; to carry and deliver them to the said *Leshee*, which letters were answered with all speed by the aforesaid messengers, Jesuits, as above, the one of them being the Prefect of Studies, and the other procurator for the Seminary, and by them wrote Letters to *Thomas White* Provincial, and to the Rector of *Saint Omers*, viz. *Richard Ashby*: Of that to the Provincial the Deponent can give no account, but of that to *Ashby* the Deponent saith, that there was in it expressed, that the Father General of the Society of Jesus would contribute eight hundred thousand Crowns to be paid in the month of *June* next ensuing, and that his Holines^s the Pope, would not be wanting to supply them, when they had made some progress in that Glorious attempt,

Item XIX. That another Packet arrived at *Saint Omers* directed to *Richard Ashby*, Rector of the English Seminary there: The Date of which is not well remembered by the Deponent, but as near as he doth remember it was about the beginning of the Parliament, for there came the Speeches of the King and Lord Chancellor and the Votes of the Parliament, which were put into ridiculous phrases, in contempt of the King and both Houses of Parliament, for the Fathers and Scholars to laugh at, and then translated into the French Tongue, and presented to the Governour of *St. Omers*, who sendeth them to the French King his Master: and in the Packet was contained an account of the attempt of one *Pickering*, a lay Brother, that waits upon the Jesuits lying at *Somerse* house, to shoot the King as he was walking in *Saint James's* park, when he was at some distance from his Nobles and Attendants; but the Flint of his Pistol being somewhat loose, he did defer the action till another opportunity, and if he had done it and had suffered, he should have had thirty thousand Masses said for the health of his soul, Which Letters were signed by *Thomas White* alias *White-bread* Provincial, which Letters, when read, the Fathers in the English Seminary were in great trouble, for the negligence of the said *Pickering*, and the Deponent saw and read them in the latter part of *January*, and the Votes put into such mock Phrases, as also the Speeches of the King and Lord Chancellor in the month of *February*.

Item XX. That the Deponent went on the 29th of *January* to know of his Confessarius, whether he might keep the thirtieth of *January* as a Fast, the Confessor replied, that the account with them was on the ninth of *February*, because the account of *England* did differ from the account on that side the Water: The Deponent asked him, whether then he might keep the ninth of *February* as a day of Fasting? The Confessor

asked him, why? The Deponent replied, because of the Martyrdom of the late King; the Confessarius answered, that the late King was no Martyr but an Heretick, and withal added, that he was none of King James Son, but a Bastard begotten upon the body of Anne of Denmark, by her Taylor. This Confessarius is a Jesuit, and his name Charles Peters, Prefect of the Sodality.

Item XXI. That Letters bearing date February 1. *Stylo novo*, from Thomas Whitebread, John Keines, John Fenwick, Father Ireland, and Father Micho to Richard Ashby Rector of St. Omers (then ill of the Gout) and to the English Fathers there, did let them understand, that they had sent William Morgan into Ireland to see how affairs stood in that Kingdom, and expected his return by the end of March next, and that he set out the 26. of January, and that they had given him instructions to order the affairs in hand, and to encourage the Irish Natives to defend their Religion and Liberty: And his Companion was one Father Lovel, who was to go into the North of Ireland to see the Fathers of the Society there, and carried 2000 l. to supply their present wants, and to promise them four thousand pound more in case there should be any action.

Item XXII. That another Pacquet came from Thomas White alias Whitebread, Father Micho, Father Ireland, Father Harcourt and others of the Society in London, bearing date February the seventh, 1678 *Stylo novo*: In which was contained an account of the Fathers progress in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Essex; in perswading the Catholics that were Voluntaries for the Order of Saint Ignatius to contribute for the Irish Rebellion, and maintaining a Civil War in that Kingdom, in case the French King should break with the King of England: And also that they had received Letters from Scotland, in which they were informed that the people would rise to oppose Duke Lauderdale, and the Royal party in that Kingdom, and also that they would endeavour by themselves, their Agents, and their Purse to provoke the Scots against the English, and withal told the Fathers of Saint Omers to whom this Pacquet was directed, and by whom it was received, that they should be glad to effect such a design. Which Pacquet the Deponent saw and read, Letter by Letter.

Item XXIII. That the Fathers of Saint Omers, viz. Richard Ashby Rector, Edward Hall, Edward Nevill, and others of the English Seminary, did write to Thomas Whitebread and other Fathers, in which was expressed that it was now apparent, that the Catholic Religion was to be brought in the same way, that they had used for the Destruction of the Father of this King, and as that could not be effected till much blood was spilt on both sides, so this must be effected by effusion of blood: And withal prayed them to prosecute their design in taking away the King and if his Royal Highness should not comply with them, to dispatch him too: for they did fear that never any of the Stuarts were men for the effecting of their ends and purposes. And in this Letter, Instructions were given to the Fathers to feel how his Royal Highness stood affected. Which Letter bore date February the tenth, *Stylo novo*, and was signed by the persons above-named in the presence of the Deponent, who did compose these Letters for them, according to direction given him by them: Which Letter was, to the Deponents knowledge, carried into England by one Father Every, who then went for England.

Item XXIV. That an answer of the aforesaid Letters of February the tenth, *Stylo novo*, dated February the twentieth Old stile, came from Thomas White, John Keines and Basil Langworth, Richard Peters, John Fenwick, Father Ireland, Father Harcourt, Father Blundel, Father Matthew Wright, and Father Thomas Wright, Father Jennison, and one Father

Father *Simmons*, who some time belonged to *Somerset House*, who also signed with the rest, the said answer, which told the Fathers at *Saint Omers* (viz. *Richard Ashby* to whom the Letter was directed and the rest) that they had found, that although the Duke was a good Catholique, yet he had a tender affection to the King, and would scarcely be engaged in that concern, and if they should once intimate their designs and purposes unto him, they might not only be frustrated of their design, but also might lose his favour. Which Letter the Deponent saw and read in the month of February.

Item XXV. That the Fathers of the English Seminary at *Saint Omers* did oblige one brother *George* a Lay brother in the said Seminary to go for *Ghent* in *Flanders* to the English Jesuits there with a Letter from *Saint Omers* dated February 26. *Stylo veteri*: In which they had an account of that Letter of February 20. *Stylo veteri*: and the said Brother *George* arrived there February the twenty eight, *Stylo veteri*: and the Jesuits there advised the Fathers in one of *March* the first *Stylo veteri*, that the secular Clergy should be treated withal about the business, but they finding them then at that time to be men inclined to live in peace and obedience to their Prince, the Fathers, viz. *Thomas White*, &c. answered them in one of *March* 10. *Stylo veteri*, That the Clergy were a sort of rascally fellows: that had neither wit nor courage to manage such a great design; and did pray them of *Ghent* and them of *Saint Omers* to be of good Cheer, for their designs went on well both in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the fatal blow should be given to the Black Boy at *Whitehal* with all the speed that might be. Which Letters to them at *Ghent*, and from them at *Ghent* to the Provincial (they being brought back to *Saint Omers*, before they went to the Provincial) and also these of *March* 10. the Deponent saw and read.

Item XXVI. That there was an attempt to make an assassination upon the person of his sacred Majesty in the month of *March* several days as he was walking in the Park, and once as he was going to the Parliament house, by this honest *William and Pickering*, but opportunity did not offer it self, for the which the former, viz. honest *William* was chidden, and the latter had a penance of twenty strokes with a Discipline on his shoulders, it being judged by the Fathers the effect of his negligence: Which passage the Deponent saw mentioned in a Letter from *Thomas White* to *Richard Ashby*, bearing date *March* the 26th 1678.

Item XXVII. That of the 5th. of *April* Letters came from *Thomas White*, and the Fathers in *London*, to *Rich Ashby* and those of the English Seminary at *St. Omers*; in which the Fathers at *London* did give them of *S. Omers* an account, that *Will. Morgan* and Father *Lovel* were returned out of *Ireland*, who gave them to understand, That the Irish were ready to rise at ten days warning, with 20000 foot and 3000 horse, and would let the French King into that Kingdom, if he should come to land an Army there, and that Father *Lovel* did give an account that 15000 horse and foot would rise in the North of *Ireland*, and that the people were very patient but very resolute; and that the Duke of *Ormond*, now Lord Lieutenant, is in a great perplexity to see *Catholic Religion* thrive so well in *Ireland*, and that there are persons that have secretly taken Commissions from the General of the Society of *Jesur*, by vertue of a Breve from the Pope, dated *Octob.* 1. 1673, and that they resolve to cut the Throats of the Protestants again, when once they rise. And in the said Letters the Provincial summoned a General Consult to be held in *London*, and therefore commanded the Fathers on the other side of the Water to be present. In which Letter the Deponent did see himself summoned to assist at that Consult, as a messenger from Father to Father. This Letter the Deponent saw in the month of *April*.

Item XXVIII. That in order to this Command, on April 24. 1678 *fly b Novo*, Father Warren, Rector of Leigh, Sir Thomas Preston, Baronet, Father Marsh, Rector of Ghent, Father Williams, Rector of Watton, and Master of the Novices, Sir John Warner Baronet, (Rich: Ashby, Rector of the English Seminary at St. Omers, being sick of the Gout could not go) but out of the said Seminary went Sir Robert Breit, Baronet, Father Poole, Edward Nevill, there were in all with the Deponent about 9 or 10 who met in London in Consult with Tho: Whitebread, Father Harcourt, senior, and Father Harcourt, junior, John Fenwick, Basil Langworth, William Morgan, John Keiser, Father Lovell, Father Ireland, Father Blundell, Rich: Strange, Father Mico, Father Gray, and others, to the number of fifty Jesuits, met at the *Whitehorse Tavern*, in the Strand, where they plotted their designs for the Society, and ordered Father John Cary, who was also there, to go Procurator for Rome: At which Consult, thus held in the month of May, the Deponent was present to attend the Consulters, and delivered their Concerns from Company to Company; and then a little after they left the *White-horse Tavern*, and divided themselves into several Clubs or Companies. Some met at Mrs. Saunders House, in *Wild-street*; others at Mrs. Fenwick, at *Ayre's House* in *Drury-lane*; others at Mr. Ireland's, in *Russel-street* near *Coven-Garden*, and in other places: all which, though in several Companies, 5 or 6 in a company, did contrive the death of the King: In order to which there were papers sent from company to Company, which the Deponent carried, containing the Opinions of the timing their business, and the manner how it was to be done: And within 3 or 4 days after, the Deponent went to St. Omers with the Fathers that came from the other side of the Water.

Item XXIX. That on the 10. of June, *style novo*, came Thomas White to St. Omers, in order to visit his Colledges in Flanders and Germany; and in his Chamber the 11. day, where the Deponent was present, together with Rich: Ashby, Rector, he there told the Deponent and the said Ashby, That he hoped to see the Fool at White hall laid fast enough; and that the Society need not fear, for he (that is the King) was grown secure, and would bear no complaints against them, and if the Duke should set his Face in the least measure to follow his Brothers foot-steps, his passport was made to lay him to sleep.

Item XXX. That the said Thomas Whitebread, on the 13. of June, did tell the Rector of St. Omers, That a Minister of the Church of England had scandalously and basely put out the Jesuits Morals in English, and had endeavoured vilanously to render them odious to the people, and asked the said Rector whether he thought the Deponent might possibly know him? and the Rector not knowing, called the Deponent, who heard these words as he stood at the Chamber door of the said Provincial, and when the Deponent went into the Chamber of the said Provincial, he asked him, if he knew the Author of the Jesuits Morals? the Deponent answered, his person, but not his name. The said Thomas Whitebread demanded then, Whether he would undertake to poison or assassinate the Author? which the Deponent undertook to do, having 50 l. reward promised him by the said Provincial, and appointed to return to England. And the deponent doth farther testify, that at the same time the said Provincial did in his Chamber say, that he and the society in London would procure Dr. Stillingfleet to be knocked on the head, and also Poole, the Author of Synopsis Criticorum, for writing some things against them.

Item XXXI. That Richard Ashby, Rector of S. Omers, being ill that evening with the Gout and Stone, viz. June 13. desired the company of the Deponent, and did tell the deponent, That Father Warren, who is now Rector of the Colledge of Jesuits at Leigh, did, when he was procurator at Paris, reconcile the late Lord Chancellor Hyde to the Church

of Rome upon his death bed; which words were occasioned by the deponent's taking notice of the Dutchess of York (Daughter of the said Lord Chancellor) dying a Papist. And the deponent, when he heard the said *Ashby* speak these words, replied, *That he never heard any thing of the return of the said Lord Chancellor: Answer was made, That he, the said Ashby, was certain that the said Lord Chancellor was reconciled by the said Warren.*

Item XXXII. That on the 23 day of June, in the morning New Style, the Deponent had express orders presently to go for Calice, and then to take the *Paquet Boat* and so away for England, to attend the motions of the Fathers in London, and to remain in London till he had orders from the Provincial to the contrary, and gave the deponent four pounds for his Charges, and promised him 80*l.* for services already done for the Society in Spain and elsewhere. And the deponent saith, *That he obeyed the Orders, and that night got to Calice, and there met with four Jesuits that were ordered for London; and on Friday the 24th. new Style, the deponent saith, they took the Paquet-Boat together, and arrived safely to Dover on Saturday morning, where the deponent met with John Fenwick, who had brought 8 Students to Dover to transport them to St. Omers: And the deponent further saith, That the four Jesuits and Fenwick who were at Dover by the name of Thomson, and he the deponent took Coach about 11 or 12 of the Clock at Noon; and at Borton, six miles on this side Canterbury the Coach was stop'd, and a box was seized of the said John Fenwick's by the Sea chiers of that place, and when by them opened, in it they found beads, pictures, images, &c. *Agnus Dei's* which were to be given by Blundel the Catechist to young Children, to encourage them to come to his Catechising schools and to be Catechised by him. Accordingly there was a Direction on the said Box fixed, as *To the Honourable Rich. Blundel, Esquire, London: Which Box remaineth so seized by the said Searchers; & if they had searched the Pockets of the said Fenwick, they had found such Letters upon him, as the said Fenwick confessed to the Deponent, might have cost him his life; they being saith he, the Concern in bands; but the said Letters the Deponent did not see.**

Item XXXIII. That in the month of July, *Rich. Ashby* came to London with Instructions from the said *Thomas Whitebread*, or *White*, that the 1000*l.* procured by Father *Lestree*, and then in the hands of the Society in London, should be put into the hands of one *Worsly*, their Banker; and that the said *Rich. Ashby*, with other fathers, should treat and agree with Sir *George Wakeman* about the concern of poisoning the King; and that if he would undertake it he should have the 1000*l.* which the said *Rich. Ashby* told the Deponent, shewing him the said Instructions by way of memorandum in writing. In which memorandum was contained an Item given by the said *Thomas Whitebread* for the procuring the Assassination of the Right Reverend Father in God *Herbert*, Lord Bishop of *Heresford*; for the said Bishop had been educated in the Popish Religion, and was fallen, and they were resolved not to pity nor spare any Apostate from the Roman Faith. The said *Rich. Ashby* asked the Deponent, whether the said Bishop were not a forward man against *Catholicity*? and the Deponent not knowing the said Bishop, told the said *Ashby* he could not tell; and the said *Ashby* did say, *That times now being ready to change, they would be ready to give not only Apostates, but also those Hereticks that had obstinately opposed the proceedings of the Society, and their Agents, in propagating the Faith and Interest of the Church of Rome, a just Reward for their Apostacy and infamous obstinacy; and though the Parliament have taken away the Act for burning Hereticks, they should not escape the Vengeance of Catholics.*

Item XXXIV. That in the month of July, 1678. *Rich. Strange*, the last Provincial of the Jesuits, came to the Lodgings of Mr. *Rich. Ashby*, who, before he went down to the

Bath, lay in the new Provincials Lodgings, at Mrs. Saunders house, a part of Wild house in Wild-street, and finding the Deponent with the said Ashby, did desire the Deponent to meet him at his Chamber, at Mr. John Groves in York-street near Covent-Garden, and after a short stay at Ashbys Lodgings, took his leave of the said Ashby, and presently after the Deponent took his leave also of the said Ashby, and followed Strange, and got to his Chamber presently after him; where the said Strange did encourage the Deponent to go on in assisting the Society in carrying on the Design; And thereupon told the Deponent that they got 14000*l.* in the Fire of London, in the year 1666. The Deponent asked the said Strange how they came to effect that great and famous business? The said Strange replied, That himself, and one Gray, and Pennington, and Barton, Jesuits, with some others; together with one Keimash, a Dominican Fryar, joyned with one Green, and met at one William Wests house, who kept the Green-Dragon in Puddle-dock: The said West was by Trade a Taylor, whom they employed to make them some Cloths, and there they did debate about the manner of firing the City, and where they should begin, and did attempt it in February 1664. But not being provided of Assistance enough, and the Thames being frozen over, and the Sickness coming on a pace, they then altered their purpose; & in January 1665 they met with this Green again, who closed in with them in this Design, & that they might ingratiate themselves with this Green, furnished him with 30*l.* (he being poor) yet they found him an active man, and fit for their purpose. & the more to engage him the said Green, they pretended to hold many of the Fifth-Monarchy Principles; which when Green perceived (judging them to be real) brought them acquainted with eight others, who were zealous in the business. The aforesaid Jesuits were earnest to have the business done in February, before the return of the Inhabitants to London, but Green did pray these Persons, viz. the Jesuits, to suspend that resolution, because that then they should be sooner discovered, and such a Design must have an Uproar; and besides all this, the King would not be much in Town, if at all, till the Plague was more abated, whom Green did say must be cut off too, when the people were in a hurry by reason of the fire: And this motion pleased the Jesuits and Dominican well, and so it was put off. In a very little time after the said Green, and the rest of those Fifth-Monarchy men, together with the four Jesuits and Dominican above-named, were suspected by the said West that kept the said house in Puddle-dock, and were forewarned his house. And presently after Green and his eight acquaintance were clapt up in prison, (but for what the said Strange did not tell the Deponent.) And upon the imprisonment of these nine persons, the said Jesuits and Dominican did go to Saint Omers, and there remained till the May after the Execution of eight of these persons thus imprisoned. (Green dying in Newgate.) But one Fitz Gerard, an Irish Jesuit, and one Neale of White-Chappel, did write to Strange (as the said Strange informed the Deponent) that none of the Fathers names was mentioned in the business of these men, and thought they might safely return. So in the latter part of May they set forth for England, and got to London in the beginning of June; and then, concealing their Names and Lodgings, they began afresh to consult about this Fire, which was still carried on by the Society in the absence of these persons, and determined by them in the Fire-time to cut off the King, that the number of the Beast might be accomplished. In the uttering of which words the said Strange broke out into a great laughter. But, said the said Strange, to be short, we got fifty or sixty Irish to ply the work, and one Edw. Everard was very diligent to preserve their fire-works which they had made, and put into Gradado-shells: And the more to palliate this their design, they procured this Everard a place

in the Kings Service, to look after the Ammunition that was to be carried down to the Fleet; it being in the time of the first Dutch Wars. And the said *Strange* told the Deponent, That great Attempts were made on the Tower, but without effect. But (saith *Strange*) to return to our ordering our Affairs, we were in fee also with several Frenchmen, who were faithful in the business: And all things being ready, and the place pitch'd upon, *Strange* removes his Quarters, and got to lie at a house in Fanchurch-street, and went by the name of Walker; and this he did in the month of August, 1666. and with him he took Keimash the Dominican, and lodged together. And Pennington and Barton lay at an Apothecaries Shop in Shio-Lane; and Gray and Fitz Gerard lay at Neales house in White Chappell; which Neale was ore to see the Fire carried on through Thames-street, and so to the Tower. In a word the said *Strange* told the Deponent, that they spent 700 Fire-balls, and when the Fire-merchants were at work, then others (men and women) were employed to plunder what they could; and they had a Warehouse in Wild-street, where somethings so plundered were laid; and other things they concealed in Somerset-house, as Hollands, Cambricks, fine Cloth, and some considerable quantities of Plate, and a Box of Jewels: The Owner gave the Box to these men to carry away, and ordered his Servant to go along with them, but they having encreased their number, ordered the Servant to be knockt down; but the Servant being afraid he should be killed, ran away. This was the greatest plunder of one sort they got; for (as the said *Strange* informed the Deponent) there were one thousand Caracts of Diamonds lapt up in several Papers for several Goldsmiths, and the Diamonds were conveyed away to St. Omers, the first opportunity they met withall: But the Deponent asked the said *Strange* how one man should trust him with so much Goods, for never any Jeweller had so many Jewels at one time. The said *Strange* replied, that he could not tell, but it was certain they met with them, and sold them for 3500l. sterling in Flanders, and had a fifth dinner into the bargain at the Salutation Tavern in Holborn at the Return of the money. The Deponent asked *Strange*, how the Fire began? and he told him, that Neal came and knockt him up at 12 of the clock in the night, and before he was drest the Fire was begun. The Deponent further asked the said *Strange*, how many Servants the Society employed? He said about 80 or 86, he could not tell well which. The Deponent asked how the King came to escape? The said *Strange* replied, indeed they were resolved to have cut him off, when at work in person about the Fire, but then they were not secure of the Duke, who then was but a well-wisher to them, and besides, they seeing the King so industrious could not find in their hearts to do it. Whilst this discourse was in hand a Gentleman knockt at the door, and so we broke off, beginning at nine of the clock in the morning, and ending at almost eleven that forenoon. And the Deponent went to his Lodging, which was then in Drury Lane.

Item, XXXV. That Richard Ashby, the day before he went down to the Barb, which was in the month of July, had conference with Father Harecourt, Father Fenwick, Father Ireland, Father Keiser, Father *Strange*, Mr. Jennison, Father Blundell, and others of the Society, by Order from the Provincial, to send new Messengers into Scotland, to promote the Commotions there, and to inform the People of the great Tyranny they did lay under, by reason of their being denied then Liberty of their Conscience, and that not being to be procured but by the Sword, they must take that course to purchase their liberty. By which means (said the Fathers thus assembled) we shall weaken both the Presbyterian and Episcopal Faction. At which Conference the Deponent was present, and heard these words.

Item

Item XXXVI. That in the month of *July*, the said *Richard Ashby*, went down to the *Bath*, in order to be cured of his Gout, and on the morning he went away, the deponent being then in the Chamber of the said *Ashby* to take his leave of him; *Father Harcourt*, Rector of *London*, came to him, and told him; that if after he left the *Bath*, he could make a progress into *Somersetshire*, to inform those of the Society of the intended design, it would do well, and with all desired the said *Ashby* to hasten to town after he had finished the said Information. All which the deponent did hear.

Item XXXVII. That on the first of *August* came Letters from *Thomas Whitebread* bearing date *July* the 22, to *John Fenwick*, in which was, that he would that 15000*l.* should be proposed to Sir *George Wakeman*, if he refused 10000*l.* But whether Sir *George* hath been treated with about that concern, the deponent cannot inform here in this Article; but Sir *George Wakeman* hath been divers times in the Company of the said *Ashby*; and he saw the Letters to *John Fenwick* on the fourth of *August*, 1678.

Item XXXVIII. That Letters arrived to *London* bearing date *August* 5, 1678, from *Thomas White* or *Whitebread*, Provincial, to *John Fenwick* from *St. Omers*, in which he did inform the Fathers, that he had made his visit within his Province and that he had ordered Twelve *Jesuits* to go for *Holland*, and to inform the *Dutch* that the *Prince of Orange* did intend to assume the Crown of a King, and that he resolved to bring them under another Government. Which Missioners took their leaves of the said *Thomas White* on *St. Ignatius's* day, *July* 31, but got no farther than *Watton*, by reason of a mischance they met withall upon the way. By which mission the said *Thomas White* did design to beget in the *Dutch* an evil Opinion of the *Prince of Orange*, and to cause a Commotion there amongst the *Dutch*, against the said *Prince* and his Party. Which Letter the Deponent saw and read in *Mr. Fenwick's* Chamber on the Eleventh of *August*.

Item XXXIX. That another Letter of the Tenth of *August*, came to *Blundel* and the Fathers in *London*, from *Thomas Whitebread*, in which he blamed the Fathers in *London* for not giving him an account of what progress they had made in their proposal, made or to be made, unto Sir *George Wakeman*; And if made, how he resented it; If not made, to make it quickly, for it would not be convenient to defer it; And told them, *Ireland* was safely arrived to him at *Saint Omers* who only told him, That the King was very secure; and therefore, he, the said Provincial, admonished the Fathers to be very vigilant. Which Letter *Blundel* shewed the deponent on the Nineteenth of *August*.

Item XL. That another Packet of the 15th. of *August* came from *St. Omers*, from *Thomas White* Provincial, to Father *John Fenwick*, in the which were Letters inclosed to Father *Harcourt*, *Jennison* and others, which the Deponent did not see; but that to *John Fenwick* the deponent did see and read it. Therein the said *Thomas White* did say, that the Figure 365 should lie as low as ever 666 did; and if Poyson would not take the King away, Fire should, for Catholic Religion would never flourish unless *IHS* took this Course. Now the deponent said that 365 is to be understood *Westminster*, and the Figure 666 *London*, they being the Ciphers for both those places, and the letters *IHS Jesuits*, they using it always.

Item XLI. That the deponent was informed by the said *John Fenwick* & others of the Society, then in his Chamber, that the *Jesuits* have 60000 *l. per annum* good Rents, and 100000 *l.* in Bank, and that he and the rest of the Society have in the name of their trustees lent out money at 50 *l. per Cent.* the improvement of which money in Bank is used about these practices; and that it costeth them 4000 *l. per annum* in intelligence, besides

their daily special messengers, on which vast sums of money are spent; and besides another part is transported beyond the Seas by Bills of Exchange, which the deponent himself knoweth in a great part to be true, and of the rest they themselves have informed him at several times: All which tends highly to the damage of the kingdom.

Item XLII. That on Monday the 5th of August, Father Harcourt, Father Keiner, John Fenwick, and another of the Society, whose name the Deponent doth not remember, did say, that they did intend to raise a Commotion in the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales; which also did appear to the Deponent by several Letters which the Deponent did see and read: The date of which Letters the Deponent doth not well remember, but saw them in August 1678.

Item XLIII. That two new Messengers were sent into Scotland, on the said 5th of August; one by the name of Father Moore, and the other by the name of Father Saunders alias Brown, with instructions to carry themselves like nonconformist Ministers, and to Preach to the disaffected Scots, the necessity of taking up the Sword for the defence of Liberty of Conscience. These the Deponent saw dispatch'd and order'd to go by Father Harcourt in the name of Thomas White Provincial.

Item, XLIV. That they have several times communicated, and do still communicate what secrets they can have revealed to them of the King, which they purchase by giving Money, and then send them over to Lessee the French Kings Confessor. And the Deponent hath seen several particulars (as they pretend) how the King standeth affected, for war or Peace: And this they do by one Smith, who daily lurketh about White-Hall, and in Parliament time about Westminster-Hall and the Lobby. And the said Smith did say, that he was in see with the Clerks of the Parliament, who give him the intelligence, and with the Clerks-Officers of the Privy Council and Cabinet Council. The Deponent saith further, that one Coleman formerly Secretary to her R. Highness doth Assist this Smith, with private intelligence, as John Keiner Jesuit and this Smith have told the Deponent several times in the Months of July and August.

Item, XLV. That these Jesuits drive several Trades in Town, as Merchants, Tobacco-nists, Goldsmiths, Scriveners, and by means of their Scriveners they come to the knowledge of several Estates of several Persons of Quality; and by other Scriveners, of their Religion and Practices: By which means they take an estimate of the strength of the nation, their Scriveners, having great practice in the City of London, as John Keiner informed the Deponent in the Month of August.

Item, XLVI. That on Friday the 9th of August, came Letters of the 16th Stylo novo, by an especial Messenger from Thomas White Provincial, and subscribed by the Fathers at St. Omers in which they did rejoyce very much that Sir George Wakeman had taken the business into his hand, and if he did it, the 15000*l.* should be paid: But ordered, that Pickering and his Companion viz. Honest William, should not desist their endeavouring to Assassinate the King's Person: Which Letters the Deponent read, and Asked Fenwick, how the Provincial came to understand that Sir George Wakeman had undertaken the business? He the said Fenwick told the Deponent, that they had dispatched away a special Messenger, and that the said Messenger brought this answer, and withal the said Fenwick did tell the Deponent, that it cost Ten pound to send him word of it.

Item XLVII. That because one William Berry, now a secular Priest, who had formerly been a Jesuit, had writtne & was about to print some sheets of Paper in Vindication of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and in it perswaded Roman Catholics to a more charita-

ble Compliance with Protestants, *Basil Langworth*, and others of the Society, did offer 10*l*. to the Deponent to kill the said Berry; and if the Deponent dared not to do it himself, to procure some other to do it; assuring the Deponent, that whosoever did it, and were questioned for it, should have a Pardon. This was proposed *August the 9th 1678*.

Item. XLVIII. That on the 9th. of *August* in the evening in the Chamber of *John Keins Jesuit* in *VV*arwick-street, where *John Fenwick* & the Deponent were together, there came one *Rich. Heath*, a Lay-Brother of the Society, who after some Discourse about the Design of Killing the King, did say, that he was a Bastard, and did endeavour to rule by the Sword. Which words the Deponent did hear, and so did *Keins* and *Fenwick*, who after one another replied, the Bastard should not trouble the World long.

Item. XLIX. That on the Tenth of *August*, styl. *ves*. the Deponent did meet with *John Groves* in *VVild-street* in the afternoon, and as near as the Deponent can remember, it was about Five of the Clock, and he having made several promises to the Deponent, to give him an account of the Fire of *Southwark* in the Year 1676, the said *Groves* took the Deponent into *VVild-houfe* Garden, and thus began. He said that he had certain Fire-works made for that very Purpose, and he with Three *Irishmen*, that were his Assistants, went into the Borough, and not finding an opportunity nor a fit place, went to *Sr. Margarets-Hill*, where they found an Oyllshop, which the said *Groves* bragged he fired. The Deponent asked the said *Groves* how he came acquainted with the said *Irishmen*? He said his acquaintance with them was not much, but they were Procured by *Dr. Fogarty*, the *Irish* Doctor, for which the Society (*Richard Strange* then Provincial) gave them 100*l*. viz. 400*l*. to *Groves*, and 200*l*. a piece to the Three *Irishmen*. And the said *Groves* told the Deponent, that the Society got at least 2000*l*. by that fire, which was also told the Deponent at another time by *Richard Strange*.

Item. L. That on the Eleventh of *August* being Sunday, the Deponent saw Letters from *St. Omers*, bearing date *August 17th* New-Style, written by Father *Ireland*, in the Name of the Provincial *Thomas White* alias *Whitebread*, to *John Fenwick*; in which Letter, by the Contents thereof, there were Letters to *John Keines*, *Mr. Jennison*, and *Mr. Blundel*, and others, which the Deponent Did not see, but in this to *John Fenwick* it was specified what diligence was used for the Destruction of the Duke of *Ormond*, and for the procuring another demonstration of zeal for the promoting the Catholick Religion and Interest in that Kingdom, and that which Arguments could not effect the Sword should, to the great vexation of the Protestants there; and he intimated the great joy that he had, that there was yet great hopes, that the disaffected *Scots* would not lay aside their endeavours for and after the Defence of their Liberty and Religion, and that the Catholicks of *Scotland* had promised to use the utmost of their Interest to keep up the Commotions there; and the said Father *Ireland* bad the said *Fenwick* exhort the Fathers to be earnest in their designs, for now was the time that the *English* Nation was to be reduced. And furthermore ordered, in the Name of the Provincial, that Letters should be written to all the Society in *England*, that they made it their business to encourage the Friends to braveness of mind; for that God hath hitherto given them such a hopeful prospect of things, and that no Opportunity on his part was or should be lost, and that they in *London* (if they thought it fit to communicate these things) should have a care that they did it to no more than to one at a time, lest they should be baffled in their Enterprize. Which Letter, when read by the Deponent, the said *Fenwick*, to whom the Letter was directed, told the Deponent that it was his duty to offer up a Mass or two, that God would prosper those holy ende-

vours of the Fathers of the Society, in promoting *Catholick Religion* and *Faith*; and told him further, That if he, the deponent lived till *Christmas*, he should see a good change of things, either that *Forty Eight* should be taken from the world or the world (especially the little he was concerned in) should be taken from him: And one that was a *Catholick* should play such a game, as never was plaid since the Conquest. All which the said *Fenwick* told the deponent in his Chamber: and the deponent asked the said *Fenwick* who this *Catholick* was? And *Fenwick* said It was the Duke of *York*. And the deponent saith, the Ciphers 48 are put for the King.

Item. LI. That on the said 11th. of *August* in the evening, the deponent went to the lodgings of *John Keines*, where he found another Jesuit with him, whose Name the deponent doth not remember, in whose presence the said *John Keines* told the deponent that the Provincial had taken great care of Keeping alive the difference betwixt the distressed *Scots* and Duke *Lauderdale*, and that the affairs in *Ireland* went on with great Expedition, and that all Means were now used to beget a difference betwixt the *Dutch* and the Prince of *Orange*, and if that could be effected, there was no question to be made, but that the Protestant Interest would fail in *Holland*, and that *Forty Eight* would not last long in *England*, for it was high time to hinder *Forty Nine* from being effected: That *Barley Broth* should grow dead, and *Twelve* would be Cut off, and that *Mum* and *Chocolate* should be put down, and the Order of *Mag-Pies* should be turned into their primitive Institution and habit. Now the deponent saith, that the words [hinder *Forty Nine* from being effected] is an Odd Expression, that is amongst them used for the Cutting off the King, that he may not live to be compleat *Forty Nine* Years of Age. And by *Barley-Broth*, is meant the House of Commons, which shall be turned out and Sit no more. And by *Mum* and *Chocolate*, is meant the Protestant Peers which, if not destroyed, shall never have any Vote in the House of Peers more, after the Death of this King. And by *Mag-Pies*, they understand the Bishops, whose habit in Parliament is black and white, which shall be changed into Purple. And by *Twelve*, is meant the Duke of *Monmouth*.

Whilest the said *Keines*, with the other Jesuit entertained the deponent with these treasonable expressions, Mr. *Jennison* came to the said *Keines*, and told him, that he had lost a Letter which he had received from *Thomas White*, the provincial at *S^r. Omers*, in a walk he took to *Islington*, and would give ten pounds to any friend that would give it him, and was afraid that some Inconvenience might follow, if found by some Heretick: which words put the said *Keines* into such a Consternation, that he asked him, whether he had a mind to ruine them all: But *Jennison* bad the said *Keines* be quiet, for none could understand it; which words the deponent did likewise hear.

Item. LII. That Mr. *Keines* on the 12th. of *August*, determined to go for *Windsor*, in order to settle some business there in and towards the dispatching *Forty Eight* (which the deponent saith is by them understood the King) at *Windsor*, if the King should go down thither. And it was judged that the said *Forty Eight* would go to *Windsor*, to make his abode there for some weeks, but the said *John Keines* told the deponent, that he might chance to fall short of his Return again. These words were spoken by *John Keines* to the deponent in his own chamber: But the said *Keines* did not go down to *Windsor* so soon, as afterwards it appeared to the deponent.

Item. LIII. That *Smith* within mentioned, lieth in *Drury Lane*, at one Mr. *Lowds* a Taylor, in *Cock-pit Alley* in the aforesaid Lane, and is also employed to go from house to house to see how the Catholics stand affected: And *Jennison* said, That if the Catholics had

Courage enough, they might rise and cut the Throats of a hundred thousand Protestants in London, which Expression of the said *Jennison's* the said *Smith* did tell the Deponent, asking the Deponents Opinion of the same: To which the Deponent did say, That Mr. *Jennison* talked like a person that had more Heat than Light. The said *Smith* did at the same time tell the Deponent, that the Society did give him fifty pound per annum for his Intelligence that he getteth of the Affairs of the Court, and of the King's Actions, Words and Counsels, and transmitteth the same to *John Fenwick*, which the said *Fenwick* transmitteth to Saint Omers, and there it is translated into the French Tongue, and sent to Father *L' Ebeſe*, the French Kings Confessor: Which daily Intelligence the Deponent did daily see from the said *Smith*, he lodging in the same house with the Deponent. And the said *Smith* did at the same time tell the Deponent, that he was a Lay-brother, of the Society of *Jesuw*, and was of the Order of the *Politians*, as they term it, and attended Father *Blundel* to New-gate, in order to convert the Prisoners. All which the said *Smith* did tell the Deponent on August the 12th. 1678. And likewise the said *Blundel* did say as much to the Deponent, who hath seen the said *Blundel* and *Smith* go together to Newgate.

Item LIV. That one *Matthew Medburn*, a Player in the Duke's Theater, and Mr. *Penny*, Mr. *Mannock*, Mr. *Sharp*, Mr. *Seddon*, *Will. Smith* School-master at *Islington*, Mr. *Edw. Everard*, meeting in a Club on Thursday Nights, and Sunday Nights, with one *Jones* a Priest, and *Keimast* within mentioned, and all these are employed by the Jesuits to vilifie the House of Commons, and go about the City of London to incense the people against them, and against the Bishops of the Nation; and they deliver this Treasonable Position; That the Commons assembled in Parliament are the Devils Representatives and not the Nations. Which Treasonable and detestable words, the Deponent did hear in the said Club (which is kept at the *Pheasant* in *Fullers Rents* near *Grays Inne*) in the month of August. And the Deponent was ordered by the Jesuits in London, to give the said persons great respects, and in their names to thank the Club for their faithfulness to them in that particular.

Item LV. That Mr. *Jennison* did on the 12th of August say and boast, that he had put several out of love to the Kings Interest, and would so continue, if that the King did not turn a Roman Catholick, and if the King did not become R. C. he should not be C. R. long.

Item LVI. That a Pacquet on August 20th, New style, arrived in London from *Thomas White*, Provincial, Mr. *Stapleton*, Mr. *Nevil*, Mr. *Peters*, Mr. *Burby* Procurator, together with the Masters of the *Humaniſty*-schools, to *John Fenwick*, in which it was specified, That the twelve Jesuits were gotten into Holland, and would use all their skill and interest to make a Commotion there: and that *Apple-tree Will.* (which the Deponent saith is meant the Prince of *Orange*) should not be great, and that they hoped that the Fathers in London would follow their business closely there. Which Letter the Deponent saw and read.

Item LVII. That a Pacquet went from London, dated August 12. in which the Provincial was informed by *John Fenwick*, and the rest, that the King was gone or going for *Windsor*, and that the Fathers and honest *William* were ready to attend the Court there, as the Deponent was informed by *John Fenwick* above named.

Item LVIII. That on August 13. in the afternoon, about six of the clock, a Sermon was preached by *John Keiser* to twelve persons, men in poor habits, yet men of Quali-

ry, as the Deponent doth suppose by the whiteness of their hands; in which Sermon he delivered, That Protestant and other Heretical Princes were ipso facto deposed, because such; and that it was as lawful to destroy them as an Oliver Cromwel, or any other Usurper. At which Sermon the Deponent was present, not designedly but by accident.

Item LIX. That on the 15th of August John Keines and John Fenwick, went to a Gentleman in or about Westminster, and perswaded him to remove from his quarters, lest God should destroy him with the Sinners of that City; for God had raised him and others of that Society to do such things against that City, as should make a mans Ears ring that should hear it. The same day towards the evening the said John Keines and John Fenwick told the Deponent the said story, and laughed to think what a fright the said Gentleman was put into. And they told the Deponent the name of the said Gentleman, but he hath forgot it.

Item LX. John Keines came to the Lodgings of the Deponent on Saturday August 17. and said it was endeavoured to dispatch Forty Eight at Windsor, if possible (by which number the Deponent saith they mean the King) and withal told the Deponent, That Mr. Howard, Prior of the Benedictines, and M. Hitchcock Subprior, and Mr. Skinner, Mr. Corker, and other Benedictines, had promised to assist them with 6000 l in order to the design. The said Monks did then lye at or near the Wardrobe behind the Savoy; which report the Deponent did believe, because the said Mr. Howard, Prior of the Benedictines, and Mr. Hitchcock Sub-prior, told the Deponent in the morning, August 17. that they had promised such a sum, & withal that the securing of his Majesties person in his flight from Worcester was the worst days work that ever simple Jack Huddlestons did in all his Life. But now it was their business to get the Stuarts out of the way: which the Deponent related to John Keines, and then Keines did tell the Deponent, that if he would, undertake to assist in the dispatching of the King, he should be well rewarded, if not here in Heaven; and the Deponent replied, that he never shot off a Gun in his life, and withal told Keines that he could not be guilty of such a thing for the world. And then the said Keines did further inform the Deponent, that Mr. Coniers a Benedictine Monk was resolved to pursue the design of dispatching the King, which did appear to be evidently true to the Deponent, because he did hear the said Coniers on the 14th. of August lay a wager of a 100 l. with a Gentleman not known to the Deponent, in the Benedictine Convent in the Savoy: ten Guinies were deposited in the hands of Hitchcock Subprior of the Benedictines. Now the wager which Coniers did lay was, That the Villain the KING, should not live to eat any more Christmas Pies; and the other Gentleman did lay that he would: So that the Deponent saith, That Keines told him no more of the Concern of Coniers, than the Deponent had heard of the said Coniers before, on the 14th. of August. But the Deponent before he parted from Keines, asked him, What news about the Town? Keines replied, That all the news about the Town was, War with the French: and Keines did say, that if that held true, then Have at the Rogues of the House of Commons, they should be remembered for all their Long Bills against the Catholics. The Deponent replied, that (with submission) he thought the Revenge proposed against them would not do the business, and therefore not a Resolution consistent with a Catholick Spirit, for the Enterprize must be more noble: And withal the Deponent urged, that he feared the Death of the King would scarcely do the business and effect the design, unless his R. Highness would pardon those that did the business, and stand

by

by them igit. To which the said *Keines* reply'd, that the Duke was not the strength of their Trust, for they had another way to effect the settling up the *Catholick Religion*: For when they had destroyed the King, they had a List of 20000 *Catholicks* in London, that were substantial persons and fit for Arms, that would Rise in twenty four hours time and less: And if *James* did not comply with them, to Pot he must go allo.

It being late in the night, the said *John Keines* prayed the Deponent to come to him the next morning, and he would have one hours discourse with him before he went to Mass, and being about to take leave of the Deponent, asked him, what he meant by those words [He could not be guilty of any such thing, as to assist in dispatching the King] there being no guilt in the case, the Deponent smiled and said He could not be guilty of so much Courage. Besides the Deponent saith, that he told the said *Keines*, that it was his opinion, that it would be more safe to let Sir *George Wakeman* try his skill, and then the People would not apprehend it so much.

Item LXI. That the Deponent went to the Chamber of the said *Keines* about eight or nine in the Morning, on the 18th of *August*, but he was gone abroad, and ordered the Deponent to call upon him about four in the afternoon, and then he would have some discourse with him: And the Deponent accordingly went, but met with the said *Keines* in the Mews, who told the Deponent that he was to meet with some Fathers in *Covent-garden*, and there would meet them some *Dominicans*, and would have the Deponent go along with him, and at the house where they were appointed to meet, the *Dominicans* were already met, viz. Mr. *Vincent*, Provincial of the *Dominicans*, in England, *Joseph David Keimast*, Mr. *Dominick*, Mr. *Colins*, Mr. *Fedding*, Mr. *Marsel*, and Mr. *Lumsdale* (as they said) in the Name of all the rest of the Order in England, to consult and comply with the Fathers of the Society to propagate the *Catholick Faith*; and when *John Keines* was set, with the Fathers of the Society by him, all of a side, viz. *John Keines*, Father *H. court*, Fa. *Fenwick*, Fa. *Wright*, F. *Blundel*, the said *John Keines* propounded to the *Dominicans* to Contribute to the design of Killing the King, and carrying on the business of England and Scotland: The *Dominicans* replied by their Provincial, that they were poor and not able to do much, for they had but little or no Money, but they would let them have their personal assistance and counsel, and would procure what Interest they could, but as for Money they could not part with any at all, for they were in debt, and had scarce 400*l.* in stock, and the most they could make *per annum* of their Estate, was not above 360*l.* At which consult the Deponent was to & fro, & what was more said he cannot tell, for he was sent with the Proposals to the *Carmelites* viz. Dr. *Handson*, Mr. *Kimbal*, Mr. *Trevers*, and they said that they had not one penny in stock, nor any Income besides what the *Spanish* Embassador allowed them for assisting in his Chappel.

But they by the deponent did present their service to the Fathers met together, and bad the deponent tell them, that their Prayers to God and our Blessed Lady should not be wanting: All this was acted by Order from the Provincial of the Society.

Item LXII. That the deponent went to see *John Fenwick* on *August* Nineteenth in the afternoon, and whilst he was with him, in came *John Keines*, and presently after him Mr. *Blundel*; and after a salutation was passed, they asked the deponent, What News? The deponent told them, he heard none but what was in the *Gazett*: And *Blundel* said, he had been with his workmen, and they wanted *Oyle*: what the meaning of this was, the deponent cannot tell, but believes it was *Sheeps Fat*; and the said *Blundel* would not tell the deponent his meaning when asked by him.

Keines, when he was for *Windsor*: he replied; The court was scarcely seised as yet; but said, that *Mr. Conyers* and one *Anderson* was to go down on the morrow *Aug. 2.* in the morning; and if they did any thing as to the business in hand, it would hasten his going down; and therefore as yet, could not be certain when. The deponent asked further, how honest *William* did? *Keines* replied that he was troubled with a sore throat and was very bad with it, and so indispos'd, that he could not Ride down to *Windsor*; and that it would be dangerous for him to go by water, lest a cold being by that means contracted, he should be unfit for service. And then the deponent took his leave of them, it being near six of the Clock in the afternoon, and went to the *Monks Convent*, & inquired of one *Rumly* a Lay-Brother of that Order, for *Mr. Conyers*; he said, he was not within, but not far off; however, not to be spoken withal, for he was with some of the *Benedictine Fathers*, about business, and would go out of Town to morrow betimes in the morning: And so the deponent left him, and being but a little way from the place met the said *Conyers*; who laughing upon the deponent told him, That the *Hill* people were fools, to set upon 48 at *Windsor*, because he was seldom in a posture to receive their kindness: But he would see his worship, and talk with him in some other Language than in **TORMENTILIO**: The Deponent asked, How? He Replied, that if the shirt on his back should know, he would burn it. But if that should not take effect, no opportunity should be neglected in order to the dispatch of 48. He further told the Deponent, he was in haste, and his time was short, and his business great; but told him also, that honest *William* and *Pickering* should stay in Town, seeing the party concern'd was *Hic & ubique* never long in one place.

Item LXIII. That on *Wednesday* twenty first of *August*, a Consult was held by the *Jesuits* then in *London*, with certain *Benedictine Monks*, about three of the Clock in the afternoon, concerning a *Pacquet* that came from *Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, to the Fathers of the Society: In which they were given to understand, that Four *Irish Jesuits* had undertaken the death of the Duke of *Ormonds*; and that upon his death, the *Irish* were ready to rise. In this Letter he told them, that a *Legate* was arrived in *Ireland* and had asserted the *Popes* right in that Kingdom; and that the King of *England* being no longer *Catholique*, they did cease from being concerned there; it being given to them during the good pleasure of his Holiness; and therefore did incourage the said Arch-Bishop to contrive and use all means for the recovery of the said Kingdom out of the hands of the *English*. And in the said Letter it was mentioned, That if opportunity did not permit the said *Jesuits* to do their business, that then they should send one Doctor *Fogarty*, now lodging at Mrs. *Simmonds*, the Widdow of one *Simmonds* an Apothecary in *Drury Lane*, and that he and the Fathers in *Ireland*, together with the said *Fogarty*, would find out an expedient way for the death of the said Duke. And furthermore he did specify, that they had procured several *Irish* to be made Commission Officers in the Garrisons in *Ireland*; and that he and the rest had dispensed with them to take the Oaths of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy*. And that the *Irish*, who had gotten Commissions by means of the Arch-Bishop, had promised to betray their interest into their hands, when the business should be ripe; and desired the Fathers to be as diligent in *England*, as he and the rest of the Clergy were in *Ireland*; which Letter *John Keines* did shew the Deponent, and was read by the Deponent: And *Keines* and *Blundel* gave him an account of the Consult; and the said *Fogarty* did himself tell the Deponent the same; and on the said *Twenty first of August*, did say, That he had a great Interest in the Court of *Ireland*.

Item LXIV. That the said *Fogarty* is a main agent in this hellish Plot, & hath promised, That
to see how the *Catholicks* stand

That if this Bishop Talbot will make use of him, he will do all the service he can: which the Deponent is ready to justify to the face of the said Fogarty; who did tell the Deponent, that he and Coleman were in the Consult, when Wakeman was contracted withal in order to poison the KING; and said, That if he had the interest in the KING, as Wakeman had, he would have undertaken it himself. And all this was told the Deponent on Aug. 21. in the Chamber of the said Fogarty. And furthermore, the said Fogarty then and there did tell the Deponent, That he had hired four Irish Ruffians, whose names he did neither tell the Consulters that met Aug. 21. nor the Deponent; and these Irish Ruffians were to mind the KING's postures at Windsor: But the Deponent telling the said Fogarty, that he heard the KING was going to Portsmouth, he was wonderfully troubled at it, and said, It did very much impede their design, and nothing would be attempted so long as he was absent from Windsor.

Item LXV. That the Lord Ambassador, Sir W. Godolphin at the Court of Spain, holdeth great Correspondence with Hieron Swiman the Irish Jesuit (who, as beforementioned, was Procurator for the Jesuits of the Kingdom of England and Ireland) and with the Irish Arch-bishop of Tuam now at Madrid; and is a friend in this business, as the said Swiman did inform the Society in one of July the thirtieth New style; and likewise in one to the Deponent, wherein he did specify, that Sir William was as industrious as any man could be, to answer the expectation of the Society; and that he had but one Protestant-servant than in his House, viz. the Cook and the Parson (when there) made up a goodly Couple: And the Deponent knows, that Godolphin is a Papist, and hath perverted a Kinsman of his own; and the Deponent knoweth, that the said Ambassador is very familiar to the said persons, the Irish Jesuit at Madrid, and the Irish Arch-Bishop of Tuam. And the Deponent doth verily believe, that Mr. Hodges, sometimes Chaplain to the said Lord Ambassador, can if required, testify as much; and the Deponent doth further say, That when he was at Madrid, the said Chaplain of the Ambassador left the employ, because of the Ambassador's being a Papist; and the Deponent hath seen the said Ambassador at Mase; and he hath a Jesuit that comes to his House, who hath read both Philosophy and Divinity to the said Ambassador; of which the Deponent was personally informed by the said Hieron Swiman an Irish Jesuit, and by the said Irish Arch-bishop when at Madrid: but the Letters of which the Deponent speaks, he saw and read them at Mrs. Saunders House in Wild street the twenty second of August.

Item LXVI. That on the two and twentieth of August Money was sent from the Society, by a Servant of theirs, to supply the Expences of the four Irish Ruffians abovementioned, who were gotten to Windsor on the one and twentieth at night; and the sum so sent was Eighty pound, which the Deponent saw told: And they were written to, and informed, that if more were wanting, they should have it. And they were bidden not to be frequent in one another's company, and always to profess but small Acquaintance one with another. Which Order and Money was dispatch away by Harcourt, Rector of London in the name of the Provincial and whole Society.

Item LXVII. That the Deponent went to the Chamber of the said John Fenwick, who told him, that he was to go to Saint Omers with some Students thither, (about ten or eleven, as near as the Deponent can remember:) and the said Fenwick was to attend the Provincial, and was to return, as he said, within ten or twelve days, together with Mico and the rest. And whilst the Deponent was with the said Fenwick, a Messenger came in, viz. John Grove, with order from Harcourt Rector of London, John Kines,

Rib.

Richard B'undel, Mr. Jennison, Mr. Wright, B'ial Langworth, and four other Jesuits that lay at Somerses House, to pray the Provincial that he would writeto *Lessee* the French Kings Confessarius, and give him to understand how well the business in Ireland stood: and that in his Letters to *Lessee*, he should pray him to certifie the French King thereof. The Deponent asked Grove where those Fathers were met? who said, they met again at Mrs. Sanders house. And the Deponent, after he had read the Order or Memorial, (as indeed the Title was) and saw their names, about two in the afternoon, went to the house of Mrs. Sanders, where the Deponent saw those Fathers, who told him of the said Order, and after a short stay, took his leave of them, and by them was ordered to meet them at four of the clock at Mr. Keines his Chamber. And at four of the clock the Deponent met; where he saw Dr. Fogarty, who shewed him a Letter written to Mr. Beddingfield by his own hand, And likewise the Deponent saw Letters from Blundel and John Fenwick, with one from Father Ireland, at St. Omers. That of Dr. Fogarty to Mr. Beddingfield, did contain in it an account of eighty Letters that were written to the Jesuits in England; some of which were delivered to the Post-office in Russel-street; others to the Post-office General; others were sent by private Messengers; and one to Mr. Peters a Jesuit, that liveth now with Sir Charles Shelly in Suffex; that married the Relict of the Barron of Abergavenny: In which the said *Peters* was ordered to meet the Provincial at London, about the Design in hand: which if it took not effect at Windsor speedily, then John Keines was to go to Windsor to meet with Coniers who was designed to go out of Town on the 20th. of August with Mr. Anderson to 440, (which number is by them put for Windsor:) And after their Buiness was done in Keines his Chamber the Deponent left them.

Item LXVIII. That the deponent being to meet with Dr. Tonge on the 22th. of August, at the Kings head in Grays Inne-Lane, about six of the Clock at night, accordingly went; and finding that the said Doctor was not there, he walked in Grays-Inne-walk, and there he met with Coniers, who was supposed to be gone to Windsor. The deponent asked him, how it happened that he did not go his Journey? he replied, that his horse fell so lame, that he could scarce carry him five miles on the way, and so was forced to return; and that he himself was taken ill with the Sciatica, which had given him great trouble for all the night before. The deponent was then urgent with him to tell him how he would kill the King, seeing he did laugh at the means the Fathers intended to use, viz. by shooting him. Then the said Coniers, by reason of the deponents importunity, shewed him a dagger or Knife two-edged with a very sharp point, & it was broader & broader towards the haft, which was of Buckhorn, and was a foot long in the blade, and neer half a foot in the haft. With this (said he) the Villain shall fall to the ground, if possible: Coniers demanded of the deponent, what he thought it might cost him? the Deponent said, he could not tell: Coniers replied, ten shillings, or thereabouts. The deponent told him it was too dear: he replied, Nothing could be too dear for the King. The deponent asked him where he bought it? Coniers replied, Of the old cutler in Russel-street. The deponent asked him why he would have it so long? he replied, that the Villain might fall by it. The deponent asked, how? he replied, (through my Cloak will I stab him. The Deponent asked him, how he thought to escape) Coniers answered that he doubted not but to obtain a pardon, if he were not knott on the head upon the place. The deponent, after some discourse, went to the Kings head, where he met with Dr. Tonge between six and seven of the clock.

Item LXIX. That the deponent did on the 22 h. of August, about nine of the Clock, meet

meet with *Blundell*; and seeing him have a Bag, asked him what he had? and he replied, *Tewsbury* Mustard-balls, a notable biting sawce; and would furnish *Westminster* when he had enough of them. The Deponent saith, that by *Tewsbury* Mustard-balls, we are to understand, Fire-balls.

Item LXX. That on the 24th, of *August*, *Blundell* told the deponent in *Fenwick's* chamber, that it would be so ordered by the society, that the Catholics of England would advance the design of shortning the Kings dayes; and had the deponent be of good cheer, for Protestant Religion was on its last legs.

Item LXXI. That the deponent met with *Blundell* on *August* the thirtieth, who told him, that he must shew him what *Westminster*, and the houses on both sides the Water, were to be done withal; and carried him to *Fenwick's* Chamber, and there drew out of a Paper. Case a paper in which was the manner of Firing *Westminster* and *Wapping*, *Toolies-street* *Barnaby-street*, and *St. Thomas Apostles*. First for *Westminster*, if the wind blew northerly, then they were to begin at the next house to the *Pallgraves-head* Tavern, where the *Jesuits* and their Agents were to carry on the fire to the *Savoy*; and then the *Benedictines*, and they, to carry it on both sides to *Charing-Cross* and then the Fire was by them and their Agents to be carried to *Whitehall*; and neer the end of the Stone-gallery another Company is to begin and carry it on to *King-street* and *Channel Row*, which was first designed to be acted in the time of the great Frost, in the year 1676; but then they were not assured of the French Kings assistance, of which they are now assured by *Lessee*, the French Kings Confessor. At the same time *Wapping*, and the ships in the River, were to be burnt; and the said Fire (in case the wind blow up the River) is to begin at a place neer *Bugbieshole* or *Lime-house-hole*, and is to be carryed on by four men (of whom they had made choice to *Wapping* middle-stairs, and then four or five more were to carry it up higher. And the Deponent found himself, with seven more, ordered to ply about the *Armitage*; and his business was to encourage the seven men committed to his care; and for his reward One thousand pound was therein promised him, besides Eighty pound for his Former services. But the Deponent saith, if the Wind stood contrary, they were to change the Commencement of the Fire. At the same time others were to have the Charge in *Barnaby-street*, *Toolies-street*, and *St. Thomas Apostles* on the other side of the Water, committed to them; and the fire was to begin at *Redriff* when it was begun on *Wapping*-side: And this is to be done when the Water is Low, that the Ships might not get off from the Keys. In order to the Deponents managing that part of the Fire that was to be begun about the *Armitage*, he was ordered to remove his Lodging into *Wapping* as soon as order was given him, and he should have a Priest come and say Mass unto him in his Chamber every day for a good success on the Design. But the Deponent saith, he did not know he was to be an Agent in the business, till he saw that Paper, which Paper was signed by the Provincial *Tho. White*, in the name of the whole Society.

Item LXXII. That the Deponent saith, the Pope hath issued out a Bull, a Copy of which *Blundell* shewed the Deponent on the said 30th of *August*; and as neer as the Deponent doth remember, it bears date either the month of *November* or *December* last; in which the Pope hath been pleased to order and dispose of Bishopsricks of England, and other dignities of the same, as followeth.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, Cardinal *Howard*, with an Augmentation of 40000 crowns per annum, for

for the maintenance of his Legantine Authority.

Tork. Perrott, Superiour of the Secular Priests: he hath power of Probats of Wills; Licenses for Marriage and all Episcopal Jurisdiction; Ordination and Confirmation only excepted.

B I S H O P S.

London. Corker, President of the Benedictines.

Winchester. White, Provincial of the Jesuits.

Durham. Strange, last Provincial of the Jesuits.

Salisbury. Dr. Godden.

Norwich. Napper, a Franciscan Fryar.

Ely. Vincent, Provincial of the Dominicans.

Exeter. Wolfe, one of the Sorbon.

Peterborough. Gifford, a Dominican.

Lincoln. Sir John Warner Baronet, a Jesuit, and Confessor to Lord Powis.

Chichester. Morgan, a Jesuit.

Bath and Wells. Dr. Armstrong, a Franciscan Fryar.

Carlisle. Wilmot, alias Quarterman, a Secular Priest.

Chichester. Thimbleby, a Secular Priest, now Canon of *Cambray*.

Hereford. Sir Thomas Preston Baronet a Jesuit.

Bristol. Mundson, a Dominican.

Oxon. Williams, Rector of *Watton*, and Master of the Novices, a Jesuit: He is also to have the Deanery of *Christ-Church*; and is to preside over the Professors of Divinity in that University, and peruse their Letters before they read them publickly.

St. Davids. Belfon, a Secular Priest.

St. Asaph. Jones, a Secular.

Bangor. Joseph David Keimash, a Dominican Fryar.

A B B O T S.

Westminster. Dr. Sheldon, a Benedictine Monk.

Sion-house. Skinner, a Benedictine Monk.

D E A N S.

Canterbury. Betton, a Sorbonist.

St. Pauls. Leybourn a Secular, and Secretary to the Cardinal.

Windso. Howard, with twelve Benedictine Canons.

Chichester. Morgan, a Secular.

Winchester. Dr. Watkinson, President of the English Colledge at *Lisbon*.

Many Dignities of the Church, not here mentioned, are to be supplied with Spaniards and other Foreigners, because they have not Clergy enough to be Professors: Nor are there any Prebendaries or other places undisposed. And in the same Bull it was ordered, That the Jesuits should read Philosophy and Divinity in all great Towns and places where they had Colledges; but not give Degrees. And whilst the English Jesuits were employed in instructing Youth in Humanity and Philosophy, and others reading Divinity, and preaching and catechising, they should be supplied with Spanish Jesuits and other Foreigners, to assist them at the Altar, and in the care of the Colledges.

Item LXXIII. That the Deponent on the second of September, saw a Pacquet out of

Scotland, directed to *John Grove*, dated *August 10th 1678*. in which the Fathers, met at *Edenburgh*, from thence did tell the Fathers here, That they had not much to write, but that Eight thousand Catholicks were ready to rise and assist, when the business should grow hot; and would joyn with the disaffected *Scots*, when required by the Scotch Jesuits there. And in the said Letter was mentioned, That one *Westby* was destroyed by one that was Servant to *Lovel the Jesuit*, for endeavouring to detect the Rebellion, with its Authors and Contrivers, to the Council in *Scotland*.

Item LXXIV That the Deponent saw on the said Second of *September Old stile*, Letters of the fourth *New Stile* from *St. Omers*, written and subscribed by *Thomas White* Provincial; in which Notice was given to *Richard Blundel*, to whom they were directed; that Twelve Scotch Jesuits were sent into *Scotland* by order from the General of the Society, and have one Thousand pound given them by *Lessee the French Kings Confessor*, to keep up the Commotions in *Scotland*, that the French King might land an Army: And that the said Jesuits had Instructions given them to carry themselves like *Nonconformist-Ministers* amongst the *Presbyterian Scots*.

Item LXXV That on the Third of *September*, the Deponent saw a Letter from the Provincial at *St. Omers*, dated *December First*, by which the Deponent did perceive, that though the Letter were dated from thence, yet it came not from thence, because it was *Old Stile*; and did believe, that the said Provincial was then in *England*. And in this Letter directed to *Blundel*, it was specified, that the Provincial was informed of some Discovery that was made, at which he was somewhat surprised. But upon second Thoughts, he ordered the said *Blundel*, not to desert the business in hand, but to write to *Bedingfield* not to take notice of what *Keines* said; it being but a Conjecture of his own. And the said *Blundel* did on the third day write to *Bedingfield*, and did advise him of the Provincials thoughts concerning what had passed about that Concern. And in the Letter of the Provincial to *Blundel*, it was ordered by the said Provincial, That thanks should be given to *Dodder Fogarthy* for his Care in the business of *Forty Eight* (which is the KING) and for his forwardness to assist those in *Ireland* and ordered Letters to be written with all speed into *Ireland* to give them his thanks, and to tell them, That he would not cease to pray for their good success.

Item LXXVI. That the Provincial came to *London* the third day at night; and the Deponent went to the Provincials Lodgings, and was ordered to wait on him the next day in the morning.

Item LXXVII. That the Deponent went on the Fourth of *September* in the morning, according to the aforesaid Order given him over Night, and when the Provincial saw the Deponent he asked him, With what face he could look on him, since he had played such a treacherous trick with them? And struck the Deponent three blows with his stick, and a box on the Ear; and charged him with being with the KING, and a Minister with him, whom he suspected to have informed the KING of those things, because that *Bedingfield* had Related in a Letter to *Blundel*, that the Duke of *York* had related some such thing to him; and did therefore judge that it must be the Deponent that must have been drawn in by some persons to the same. But at last the Provincial told the Deponent, that he was willing to be reconciled to him, if he would discover what the Parson was, his Name and place of Abode, to the end they might be secure of him; & were resolved to kill him. And in the mean time the Deponent was ordered to make himself ready to go beyond the Seas within fourteen days, as he the Provincial said. And that the deponent might not

Cheat them, they were to pay for his Coach-hire, and ordered his Entertainment at *Sittingburn*, and in other places upon the Road to *Dover*, and there Mr. *Conyers*, Master of the *Kings-Head*, was to pay for his passage to *Calice*; and the Master of the *Feathers* in *Calice* to pay for his passage to *St. Omers*, where the deponent was to remain till further order from the Provincial, and *Richard Blundel* was to take care of carrying on the Fire in *Wapping* in the deponents room.

Item. LXXVIII. That on the 6th of *September*, Mr. *Pickering* told the deponent, that *Conyers* was gone for *Windsor*; and he said, that after ten dayes stay there, he would go to the Lord *Brudenals* House.

Item LXXIX. That at night the deponent attending at the door of the Provincial, and about to go in, heard *White*, and some others (whom the deponent supposed by their voices to be Mr. *Micbo*, and one Mr. *Poole*) consulting about the disposing of a person, whom the deponent supposes to be himself. Their words were these:

This man hath Betrayed us, and therefore we will give a Coach-man Twenty Pound to take him up, and carry him directly to Rochester to Esquire Lees House, who lives near the Town, and from thence to Dover, by some By way, because he is acquainted at Sittingburn, and said, that if they could but get him on the other Side of the Water, they would torment him till he had confessed to them, who it was that had been with the KING, and informed Him of the business.

When the deponent heard these Words, he went down the Stairs with all the speed he could make, and durst not return to his lodgings that night, but lay in another place.

Item. LXXX. That the deponent, on the seventh of *September* at night, returned to his lodging, where he intended not to lye; but only to take some Necessaries for his use the next day; but meeting with one *Grigson* a Papist at whose house he had formerly lodged, near the Red-Lyan in *Drury-Lane*, who told him, the Jesuits were displeased with him, because he had not answered their Expectations, in being true to them; and that the Jesuits were dangerous persons, and would ruine him (the Deponent) if they could,

And the said *Grigson* said further, That he had known their Roguerie these Twelve or Fourteen Years.

And the Deponent being, through Discourse, detained by the said *Grigson*, was forced to lye in his lodging in *Drury Lane*; and when he was lain down in his bed, one *Straisford* (a Person utterly unknown to the Deponent, and whom he never discoursed or any way provoked) endeavoured to break open the house where the Deponent lay; and did break down a door to get into his lodging, but was forced to Retire, because he saw himself observed by some of the servants of the house.

And when he saw he could not come to Assassinate him (as the Deponent verily believes) he Reviled him, and broke several Quarries of Glasse in a Window, under the lodgings of the deponent.

And therefore being verily perswaded, that the said *Straisford* was employed by the said Jesuits to do him a mischief; made his escape thence early on Sunday Morning, and did not return thither again, because the said *Straisford* threatened to Kill him. Now the house in which the deponent lay, was a School, where the within mentioned *Blundel* used to Catechise every Sunday in the Afternoon.

Item. LXXXI. The Eighth day, being Sunday, whilst that the deponent was going to attend the publique worship of God in the City, a Papist, who goes by the Name of *Nevill*, whom the deponent remembers, met him in the Strand, and told him:

That he was going against him, because of a Com-

plaint that was made against them by some persons of whom they suspected him to be one.

And said further; That the deponent must either destroy the Jesuits, or the Jesuits destroy the deponent.

And told him Moreover; That the Bishop of Rochester was made acquainted with the Complaint, and would lead them such a dance as they never followed since the Fool (their Founder) appeared in the world.

To which the Deponent made no Reply, suspecting this person to be a Trapan; and when at parting, he asked the Deponent, Where he lodged? the Deponent gave him not that account as he desired.

A List of such Noble-men and Gentry, as are in this Conspiracy, whose Names occur at present.

Lord Arundel of Wardour
Lord Powis
Sir William Godolphin
Coleman
Stafford.

Lord Chancellor.
Lord high Treasurer of England.
Lord Privy Seal.
Secretary of State.

The Sea-Officers were named to the Deponent, but their Names being most French and some Irish, occur not.

Militia,

Lord Bellasis
Lord Peters
Sir Francis Radcliff
John Lavatert
Langborn
Mr. Arundel of Wardour

Lord General.
Lieutenant General.
Major General.
Adjutant General.
Advocate General.
Commissary General.

All these had their Commissions or Patents stamped by the General of the Jesuits Johannes Paulus d' Oliva, and sent from Rome to Langhorn; and were delivered to them with plenary Indulgences sent also from Rome, and additional Patents stamped by the Provincials, Strange or White: White and his Seal are taken,

Colonels, who have their Commissions from the Provincials.

Lord Baltimore, Collonel of Horse; at whose Lodgings Five hundred Case of Pistols, &c. were found, as is reported.

Collonel Thomas Howard, deceased, confessed he had received and accepted his Commission.

Lassels, Roper, Winter, or Witter, receeived their Commissions from the Deponent, and accepted them.

Captains.

Roper, Son to the Collonel afore-named; Radcliff, Esq; Medburn, the Player; Penny, Caryl Junior, Townly did also receive their Commissions from the Informant, and accepted them.

Sir George Wakeman,

Physitian to the Army.

Irish Officers.

Lord Legate, Bishop of Cassal in Italy.
Peter Talbot, Lord Chancellor.
Richard Talbot, Esq; Lord General.

E 2

Viscount

Viscount Mountgarret, Lieutenant-General; His Office to be executed by Mr. Butler his Son John Pipard, Esq; Collonel.

Note, That the major part of the Collonels appointed for the *English Army*, are also *Irish*.

Note also, That Mr. *Pierſon*, Secretary to the Lord *Powis*, did in the Informants presence, promise on the behalf of his Lord, that he should raise and furnish three hundred Horse, and had three hundred armed Men, ready to rise in less than twenty four hours. These words were spoken a little after the Consult to *White* the Provincial, at *Wild-hemſe*.

The said Lord *Powis* hath also contributed Three hundred pound, towards the *Jesuits* Design.

Note that Lord *Stafford* is a principal Officer of State, and a chief Conspirator; having contributed several Sums of money not remembered by the Deponent.

The Names of the Conspirators.

Benedictines.		Rich. Ashby alias Thimbleby.	Sir Rob. Bret
Mr. Howard,	} at Doway.	Mr. Harcourt	The Stapleton
Mr. Hiccheock,		Mr. Jemison	The Fermour
Mr. Reaves,		Mr. Keines	The Disabling
Mr. Anderton,		Mr. Wright	Edw. Hall
Mr. Conyers,		Mr. Blundel.	Mr. Cannel
Mr. Rumly,	} in Eng-land.	Jesuits.	Charles Peters
Mr. Corker,		Mr. Pennington	Mr. Nevile
Mr. Skinner,		Mr. Gray.	Mr. Constable
M. Crosby,		Mr. Pool	Mr. Sabrand
		Mr. Mico	Mr. Walter
		Mr. Bennysfield	Mr. Roper
Carmelites.			Jesuits.
Dr. Handson,	} in England.	Mr. Simmons	Mr. Marsh at Ghent.
Mr. Trevers,		Mr. Langworth	Mr. Blake, alias Cross
Mr. Kembell,		Mr. Morgan	Mr. Munsford Vore
		Mr. Rich. Peters	Armstrong
Franciscans.		Mr. Dorrington	Mr. Cary at Rome.
Dr. Armstrong.	} in Eng-land.	Mr. Lucy	English Jesuits in Scotland.
Mr. Napper.		Mr. Vaughan	Mr. Lovel.
		Mr. Exry	Mr. Saunders.
		Mr. Conyers	Mr. Moore.
		Jo. Peters	Twelve Scotch Jesuits lately
Dominicans.		Mr. Wilkinson	gone into Scotland, whose
David Joseph Keimash	} Eng-land.	Mr. Wolf	Names I know not, but
Mr. Dominick,		Sir Tho. Preston	I know their persons.
Mr. Collins,		Mr. Sanders.	
Mr. Vincent,		Sir Jo. Warner	
Mr. Fidding,		Mr. Williams	
Mr. Mansell,	} at Leige.	Mr. Eggleston	
Mr. Lumsdale,		Mr. Janin	
M. Bingly,		Mr. Crane	
Mr. Cooper at Rome.			
Mr. Munſon in Eng-land.			
Jesuits.			Secular Persons.
Tho. White Provincial.			Dr. Fogarby,
Rich. Strange, ate Provincial.			Sir George Wakeman,
			Mr. Coleman,

John Grover.
Four Irish Ruffians.
Lay-Brothers.

Pickering,
Smith.

These Fourteen Secular
Priests I have only by In-
formation from Thomas
Whitebread.

Mr. Perrot,
Mr. Morgan,

Mr. Wilmot,
Dr. Godden,
Mr. Jones Sen.
Mr. Jones Jun.
Mr. Gerard.
Mr. Henrique. } in England.
Mr. Fisher,
Mr. Jackson.
Mr. Pinchard,
Mr. Sharp,
Dr. Bettam.

Mr. Wolf in France at the Sor-
bon.

Other Persons.
Archbishop Talbot,
Archbishop Lynce.
Hierom Swiman,
Sir William Godolphin Lord
Ambassador in Spain.

Titus Oates Clerk maketh Oath, That the Information set down in these Pa-
pers containing Eighty One Articles, all Written and subscribed by his own hand,
are true in the whole, and every particular thereof, that is to say, that such
Particulars as he hath set down, to be seen, heard, done, or known by him, he
knows to be true, and what he hath set down only to be heard by him, and related
to him, were so heard and related as he hath set them down, and he believes to
be true:

Witness his hand the 27th
day of Sept. 1678.

TITUS OATES.

SEPTEMBER 27. 1678.

Sworn before me Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey, one of His Majesties Justices
of the P E A C E for the County of Middlesex.

Edm. B. Godfrey.

Witnessed, Ez. Tonge, Chr. Kirby.

The General Design of the P O P E, Society of J E S U S, and their Confede-
rates in this P L O T, is, the Reformation, that is, (in their sense) the
Reduction of Great BRITAIN and Ireland, and all His Majesties Domi-
nions by the Sword (all other wayes and means being judged by them ineffe-
ctual) to the Romish Religion and Obedience.

To Effect this Design;

- T** He Pope hath Entitled himself to the Kingdoms of England and Ireland.
2. Sent his Legate the Bishop of Cassel in Italy into Ireland to declare his Ti-
tle, and take possession of that Kingdom.
3. He hath appointed Cardinal Howard his Legat for England to the same purpose.

4. He

4. He hath given Commission to the General of the Jesuits, and by him to *White* their Provincial in *England* to issue, and they have issued out, and given Commissions to Captain Generals, Lieutenant Generals, &c. namely, the General of the Jesuits hath sent Commissions from *Rome* to *Langborn* their Advocate-General for the Superiour Officers: And *White* hath given Commissions here in *England* to Colonels, and inferiour Officers.

5. He hath by a Consult of the Jesuits of this Province Assembled at *London*, condemned His Majesty, and orderd him to be assassinated &c.

6. He hath Ordered, That in case the Duke of *York* will not accept these Crowns as forfeited by his Brother unto the Pope, as of his Gift, & settle such Prelats & Dignitaries in the Church, and such Officers in Commands and places Civil, Naval and Military, as he hath Commissioned as above, exterpate the Protestant Religion, and in order thereunto *ex post facto*, consent to the assassination of the KING his Brother, Massacre of His Protestant-Subjects, firing of his Towns, &c. by pardoning the Assassins, Murderers and Incendiaries, that then he be also poysoned or destroyed, after they have for some time abused His Name and Title to strengthen their Plot, weakened and divided the Kingdoms of *ENGLAND*, *SCOTLAND* and *IRELAND* thereby in Civil Wars and Rebellions as in His Fathers Time, to make way for the *French* to seize these Kingdoms, and totally ruine their Infantry and Naval Force.

Besides this Papal, there appears also another French Plot or Correspondence carried on by Sir *Ellis Layton*, Mr. *Coleman* and others.

More particularly,

1. The Royal Family of the *STUARTS* are condemned to be cut off Root and Branch, and namely the KING, the Duke of *YORK* and Prince of *Orange*, because that Family hath not answered their expectations, nor have they any hopes that any of them will comply fully with this their bloody design, when fully discovered to them.

1. The Kings person which stands in their way they more especially, and in the first place design to remove with all possible speed, by Dagger, Pistol or Poyson.

To Strabb him, *Conyers & Anderton*, Benedictine Monks, & Four Irish Russians are employed. To Shoot Him, *Groves & Pickering* are furnished with joynted Carabines.

To Poyson him, Five Thousand pound hath been told out, entred in their Books, and affirmed to be paid to Sir *George Wakeman*, in part of Fifteen Thousand pound, upon a Contract made with him in presence of Doctor *Fogarty* and Mr. *Coleman*.

2. The Duke of *York*, notwithstanding they acknowledge his sincerity and affection to their Religion, and the Society, and his demonstration thereof by his taking *Bedingfield* a Jesuit for his Confessor, they design to dispose of him as is above said.

3. The Prince of *Orange* is also condemned and designed against by Name, and Twelve Missioners sent into *Holland* have in charge to put that people in Mutiny against his Person and Government.

4. The Conquest and subduing of his Majesties Dominions is designed and contrived in this manner.

I.

The Conquest of Ireland and subduing it to the Tyranny of the Pope and French.

1. By a general Rebellion and Massacre of the Protestants as formerly, which they Term another demonstration of Zeal for the Catholick Faith: This to be done immediately upon

on the Assassination of the Duke of *Ormond*, as the Watch word for which four Jesuits are employed.

2. By the Popes Nuntio sent thither, and Commissions there given out by the Provincial of the *Irish* Jesuits, &c. to a General, Lieutenant General, &c.

3. By Arms and Money already sent, whereof Eight hundred Thousand Crowns by the Pope.

4. By Traiterous Officers, who are dispenced with by the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Clergy there to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, upon promise to betray their Garrisons and other Trusts.

5. By the Assistance of the *French* Forces to be Landed there, and received by Twenty five Thousand *Irish* ready to joyn with them.

II.

England and Scotland are to be divided, weakned, wasted and exhausted of their Infantry, Naval Force and Wealth, by Civil War, Rebellion, &c. and finally exposed to Forreign Force of French, &c.

To attain to this Design, they applyed themselves and Agents:

1. By impudently Questioning and Denying the Kings Legitimation, and consequently his present Right and Title to his Crown, & so exposing him as a Tyrant without Title.

2. By Confuting and Weakening as much as possibly they can the Obligation of the Oath of *Alligiance* and *Supremacy*, causing them to be Renounced, rendring them very Odious, as Blasphemous and Heretical, and terrifying all of their Communion from Writing for them, offering Money to have *Berry* the Priest murdered for writing in favour of them.

III.

By Disaffecting the Kings best Friends at home and abroad, and Subjects, against his Person and Government.

1. Charging him with Tyranny and Designs of Oppressing, Governing by the Sword, and without Parliaments, and exposing his most faithful and valiant Subjects to be wasted and slain in foreign service.

2. By aspersing, deriding, exposing and declaiming against his Person, Counsels and Actions in Parliament and elsewhere; and particularly scoffing at his Security and Confidence in them, and by this means animating and encouraging their Party and Assassins, especially to attempt upon his Life, and to hasten his Ruine.

3. By disclosing the Kings Counsels to *France*, by *Coleman*, *Smith*, and others.

4. By misreporting and raising false News of his Affairs, &c.

5. By disaffecting his Majesties Allies, *Holland*, *Spain*, the *German* Emperour and Princes, by false Intelligence, &c.

6. By disturbing Trade.

7. By seditious Preachers and Catechists set up, sent out, maintained and directed what to Preach in their own or other private or publick Conventicles and Field-meetings.

8. By setting up Pretended false Titles to the Succession of the Crown, and animating different Parties one against another on this or such like false pretences to Arm, and put the People in Blood upon the Kings death.

9. By Firing and Plundering our best Cities and Towns, by Irish, French, Lay-Brethren and others, disguised in Frocks and otherwise, directed by Order under the Provincials hand how to carry on these designs.

10. By Poysoning and Assassinating by pickt Quarrels or otherwise, those whom they suppose to be ready or able to detect or otherwise obstruct their designs; of whom they keep Catalogues in their Books.

11. By horrid, worse than Jewish Interest, Transportation of Trading, People, Stock and Money, adulterating Money and Plate. To which ends they have Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Goldsmiths and other Traders, whom they stock and set up with money of their Society, of which they boast to have a hundred thousand pound Cash, &c.

12. By suborning Felons condemned, by *Blundell* their *Newgate* Ordinary, through hopes of Pardon or Transportation, to turn *Papists*, and then putting such as they find fit and desperate, on Firing houses, Plundering, and other wicked and mischievous designs.

FINIS.



